

PEN AND PENCIL

AN ILLUSTRATED FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1855.

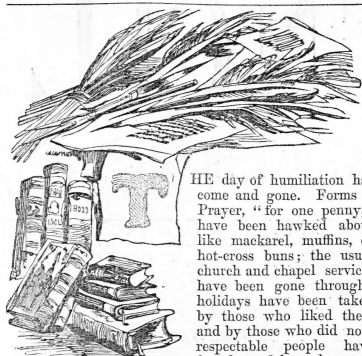
[Price 6d.]



THE MATIN PRAYER, BY F. WYBURD, AT THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

PEN AND PENCIL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1855.



THE day of humiliation has come and gone. Forms of Prayer, "for one penny," have been hawked about like mackerel, muffins, or hot-cross buns; the usual church and chapel services have been gone through; holidays have been taken by those who liked them; and by those who did not; respectable people have fasted on fish, and people of course less respectable have fasted in their usual manner. So, doubtless, the wrath of heaven is appeased; green coffee will be no more served out to our troops, and Sebastopol is already as good as ours. Surely we have been trying to propitiate the God of Great Britain very much after the wise fashion of the savages. But what matter, so that the work is done? Hard as it must have been for bishops to wear sackcloth—the appointed costume for the Fast Day being merely a coal sack with the bottom ripped,—strange as it must have been to have seen worthy and delicate clergymen and laymen, sitting so robed, drinking their cool humiliating claret, yet even such things may be borne complacently when a great result is to be obtained; and already we have no doubt, as we said before, that it only awaits the telegraph to say Sebastopol is ours.

Who believed in the efficacy of the fast? Who fasted? Who was humbled? Who, in cushioned pew, bowed himself down one whit less pompously than upon the latest festival? What was the Palace dietary that day? We are not objecting to the Fast Day, nor to the day of humiliation. It would be well if some of those who starved our army were made to fast even for one day. It had been well if they who caused our humiliation had gone through even some show of penance, only passing through our streets in sackcloth, with the curses of all honest men upon their heads, and the finger of reproach pointing at them as they shambled by. But a fast which was only fish-eating for the rich, and for the poor one day more unnecessary misery; a day of humiliation spent as a holiday—was but the crowning sham of that great lord of shams, our deadly enemy—Routine.

There is no need to appoint a special day of humiliation. These latter days have all been days of shame. Forms of prayer! We are cursed with forms. What form of prayer will meet the bitterness of heart with which all who have hearts have read the past week's evidence before the Committee for inquiring into the state of our army? Read, you who have not read, Mr. Stafford's statement of the ordure a foot thick in the ante-room of the barrack hospital, not removed because Routine forbade it, doubtless waiting for a fast day. "Lice as thick as letters on a sheet of paper." Downing Street itself was never more thick of vermin. And all the departments pervaded by "a kind of paralysis of fear." Is it not humiliation enough that a nation suffers things like these? But, on Wednesday, we confessed and bewailed our sins. Yes, and on Thursday the lice are still in office, and the paralysis of fear pervades us yet in all our departments. Altogether, in Mr. Stafford's expressive words, "a severe system of routine concurrent with the utmost possible confusion." The stench of our doings goes up to heaven; and, again, as in the soldiers' hospitals, the horrible smell is so intense that one particular effluvia can not be immediately detected. But the little brown paper we burnt on Wednesday has made the air quite sweet, Shams! shams! shams!

A sham inquiry, a sham siege, a sham conference, a sham Parliament! The inquiry a sham, because, spite of all exposures, there is no intention either of punishing subordinates or impeaching their superiors. Inquiry ending so is but a sham. A sham siege, for either we are playing at it, or the Russians are gaining ground upon us. Actually, under our very eyes, their defences advance towards us. A sham conference: where they make a great fuss of agreeing to the first points, well knowing that they will fall out upon the last. And a sham Parliament, which cannot even fully represent the mock honesty, the half-folly, the imbecility and the ignorance of the great public that elects it. Indeed the most busy pretence that Parliament is wordy busy, but inefficient—worthless as my Lord Raglan who wastes days and nights in despatches about the weather, writing with a three-secretary power, while his men are murdered by aide-de-camp Routine.

All sham! Sir Robert Peel upon the hustings speaks out for Poland. Whereupon Lord Palmerston is questioned. Has Austria remonstrated? Austria perfectly understands us, is his reply. Possibly we and Austria together may reconstruct a new kingdom of Poland.

Credent Jews! The States constituted by diplomacy are but sham States. A sham empire of Austria has no such creative power. It is not to a sham peace nor yet to a sham war that Poland and that Europe shall owe the necessary regeneration. But Palmerston's words are always so satisfactory to Parliament; his common places so suit the House of Commons. Responsible government for Newfoundland, asks Mr. Roebuck. It is under the consideration of the Premier. And without committing himself to Mr. Drummond's extreme notions of the seventh of man's time and the tenth of man's income being the particular property of God (or of the Church), he manages as adroitly to escape the appearance of illiberality in refusing to the working man even that chance of elevation which would be afforded by throwing open the Museum and National Gallery on the only holiday for which the poor man is not fined.

On that motion of Sir Joshua Walsley it was left for the son of unprogressive Earl Derby to state in a few well-spoken words the real relations of secular and religious education. "It is a false theory to suppose a necessary antagonism between things secular and things sacred. The Sabbath is valuable, not as an end but as a means to an end—that end being moral and religious improvement." The religious and the secular must go hand in hand; and life be treated in its integrity for time and for eternity.

The cartridges would not fit at Balaklava, and the English soldier's sword—Oh! Sheffield cutlers—bent like the sword of an ancient Briton. They are mending these matters now; and after our Fast Day all may mend. Let us pray for that, not only on appointed days, and pray effectually, as well as fervently. Sham war will evidently not avail us. A few weeks, and Vienna peace will be found as vain. Well, then, war must be in earnest: if even as earnest as that against the Caffres, it would be better than the present playing. Let us learn a fierce earnestness even of the hours, and do over our worst work thoroughly. To remind us lest we become too boorish, there is the little chivalrous episode, this week, of the two Polish deserters asking Sir Colin Campbell to return their borrowed horses, with obliged compliments to the Russian camp. Yes, be chivalrous; but, any how, be earnest.



PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE EARL OF LUCAN moved for copies of papers and correspondence respecting the charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade at the battle of Balaklava. He detailed very particularly the proceedings of that day, the position of the different forts, and contended that he was left without any discretion to decline or delay the execution of Lord Raglan's order. He then commented on the correspondence which had taken place between the Commander-in-Chief, the War Office and himself, and concluded by renewing his demand for a court-martial.

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN corrected a statement respecting himself; after which Lord PANMURE said he was surprised at the course the gallant Earl had taken in making statements impugning the discretionary power of the Commander-in-Chief. The noble Earl had been recalled in consequence of a misunderstanding or a misconception between himself and Lord Raglan; and in his opinion there was no precedent in military law or custom to justify the demand for a court-martial.

VISCOUNT HARDINGE maintained that the order of Lord Raglan was discretionary, and not imperative; and, as a difference had arisen between the Commander-in-Chief and a Lieutenant-General, it became necessary that either the one or the other should be recalled.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND regretted that the motion had been brought forward; and after the Earl of DERBY, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, and the Earl of HARDWICK had spoken, and the Earl of LUCAN replied, the correspondence was ordered to be laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

IN reply to Mr. GHOUGH, Sir G. GREY said Sir J. Young had accepted the appointment of Chief Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

THE HOUSE RESOLVED itself into Committee on the Newspaper Stamps, &c.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a series of resolutions, on which to found a bill for the partial repeal of the stamp duty on newspapers. He stated the causes which led to the bill of Mr. Gladstone, with which his own was identical in principle and in substance, although somewhat different in detail, and he, therefore, gave that right hon. gentleman whatever credit the measure might entitle him to. His proposal was that the privilege now granted to the *Literary Gazette*, the *Athenaeum*, and the *Builder* might be extended to all other publications appearing within periods not exceeding thirty-one days; that they should be allowed to be sent by post, on stamping the copies thus sent in order to entitle them to a discount; this, however, they must register, and give surties as at present. The revenue from the newspaper stamp was about £400,000; and he was of opinion that there would be a loss of one-half, which it would be his duty to

make up in some other way. The right hon. gentleman mentioned that he had taken counsel with *Punch*, the *Athenaeum*, and the *Illustrated News*, who were all of opinion that no practical difficulties could occur with respect to the number of papers it would be necessary to print stamped and otherwise, and intimated a possibility of our some day having a cheap book post.

MR. GLADSTONE wished to have greater privileges granted for circulation through the Post Office to other literary periodicals besides newspapers. Mr. M. GIBSON insisted upon the expediency of enlarging to the utmost possible limits the privileges of the press. Mr. BRIGHT thought the House ought not to grudge £200,000 for the extension of the best means of instruction, especially considering the enormous expenditure for the war. After some observations, in which Mr. PACKE, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, and others took part, the resolutions were agreed to, and the House resumed.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY said that in 1853 the amount of Exchequer Bills amounted to £16,000,000, it had now risen to £17,183,000. He wished to know how this increase had been incurred. He could not find any resolution of the House to add this to the permanent debt of the country.

MR. WILSON in a lengthened exposition of the financial condition of the country, stated that every demand had been met and paid in ready money. At present the expenditure exceeded the supplies by upwards of £3,000,000, but there were upwards of £5,000,000, of exclusively war-taxes, to come into the Exchequer on April 6.

MR. GLADSTONE contended that the cost of the war for the past year, enormous as it was, had been nearly met by the proceeds of the taxes sanctioned by the Legislature.

After Mr. Disraeli and others had spoken on the motion, Mr. STAFFORD called the attention of the House to the sad condition of the sick and wounded soldiers in the East; and, as a question of universal interest, he wished to know what the Government intended doing for the broken remnants of our army?

LORD PALMERSTON reminded the House of the medical commission which had been sent out, and said the subject was one to which the Government was fully alive.

The House then went into committee of supply, and the remainder of the evening was occupied in the discussion of the estimates.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

LORD LYNCHBURST called attention to the position which Prussia now occupied with regard to the present war, and the negotiations now in progress at Vienna. The noble lord traced the conduct of the Prussian Government throughout the whole period that had elapsed since the invasion of the Principalities by the late Tzar. This conduct, he contended, manifested a degree of servility and vacillation which destroyed all possibility of placing faith in the future concessions of Prussia. She had always been subservient to Russian influence, and he hoped British ministers would pursue their course, whether warlike or pacific, in perfect independence of Prussia.

THE EARL of CLARENDON did not deny the allegations of the noble lord, but he still hoped Prussia might be brought to terms; while he assured the House everything would be done in a friendly spirit and with due regard to the honour and feelings of a great and independent nation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

IN reply to a question put by Lord W. GRAHAM, whether the Austrian Ambassador had called for any explanation of words said to have been used by a member of the Administration (Sir R. Peel), that "no settlement of the Eastern question would be satisfactory unless Hungary and Poland were restored," LORD PALMERSTON said the Austrian Government must be known all along that the Government of Great Britain would regard it as a great misfortune if Hungary were to be separated from the Austrian empire. With respect to Poland, in his opinion, that kingdom was a standing menace to Germany, and it was for the Governments of Germany to determine how far it endangered their interests; but the negotiations going on at Vienna were confined to the four points, and the Austrian Ambassador and Government were perfectly cognizant of the views and objects of the British Government.

MR. ROEBUCK, pursuant to notice, inquired whether the people of Newfoundland were to be permitted to have, as promised, a responsible government; and whether or not the complaints of the people against the Governor were about to be listened to.—LORD PALMERSTON said it was the firm intention of Her Majesty's Government to keep faith with the people of Newfoundland with regard to their having a responsible government, and steps had been taken to carry the promise into execution.

After a few remarks by Mr. BRIGHT on the present state of the Colonial Department,

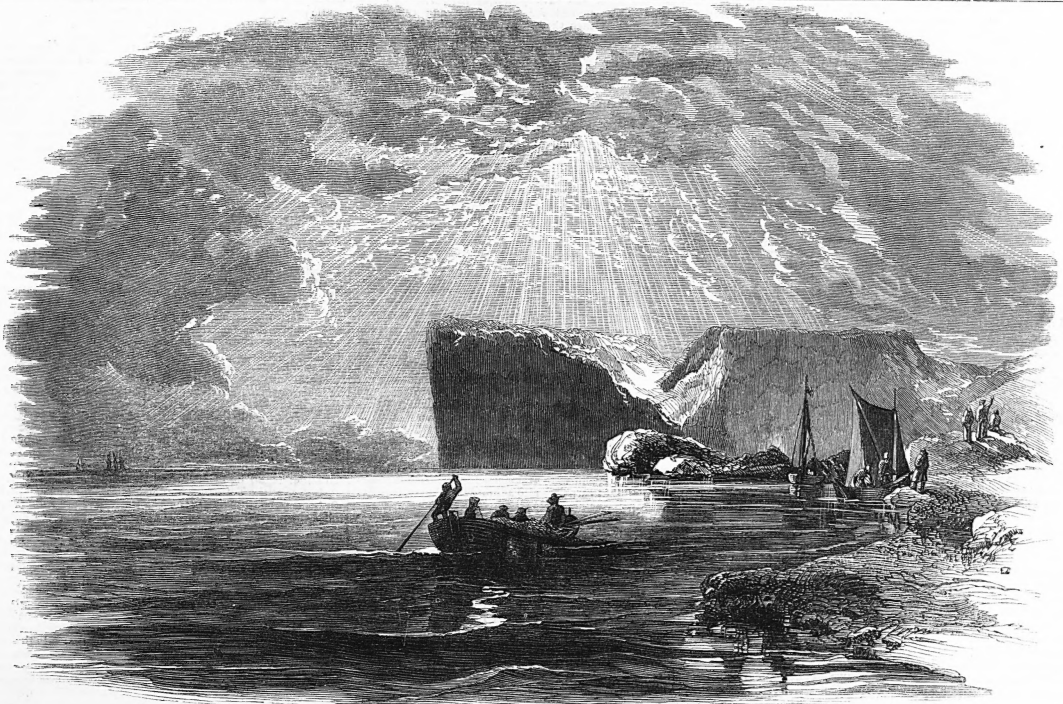
MR. LOWE adverted to the condition of the colony of Victoria, where the Government, he observed, was almost at the mercy of a mob, urging that the only remedy for such a state of things, and against the Government falling into contempt, was to despatch the new constitution immediately to the colony.

SIR G. GREY said the attention of Parliament would shortly be called to the subject of these constitutions. The disturbances at Victoria had been quelled.

MR. ROEBUCK intimated his intention of making a formal motion upon the subject.

A resolution was moved by Colonel NORTON, that 10 orphans, sons of officers of our army, navy, and marines, shall receive their education gratis; and, that the cadets at Sandhurst now admissible into the first-class, be increased to 50; and that departments in the civil branches shall be open to those who may show themselves desirous of doing better discussion, the motion was withdrawn, on the consent of Lord Palmerston being given to refer the matter to a committee.—Leave was then given to Sir D. NORRIS to bring in a bill to relieve grand juries from fiscal duties, and to place the administration of local affairs, in Ireland, in elected councils.

MR. WALSLEY moved "That it would promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the working-classes of this metropolis if the collections of natural history and of art, in the British Museum and the National Gallery, were open to the public inspection after morning ser-



NORTH CAPE AT MIDNIGHT. (See page 108.)

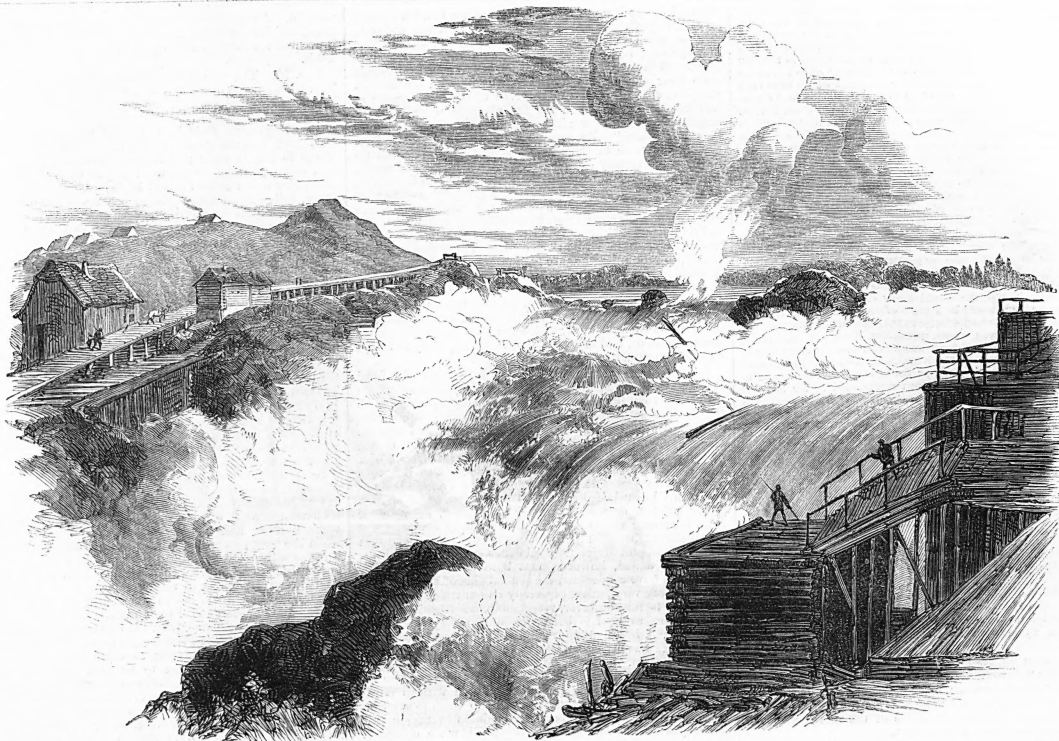
the medical department of the army, produced on every person of the department timidity and hesitation, which led to bad results. With respect to the disgraceful state of the "necessaries" at the hospital, representations were made to the engineers to carry out

improvements and remove nuisances in the hospital, and various experiments were made, and resulted in a conclusion that nothing could be done short of removing them. He suspected they were in this state while the Turks used them. It was a very important

point to pay attention to, but Turkish privies were not suitable for English soldiers. If the medical officer had attended to it he would, perhaps, have had to pull the building down, and he would by that have got into a mess sooner than he could have got



EMIGRATION FROM NORWAY (See page 108.)

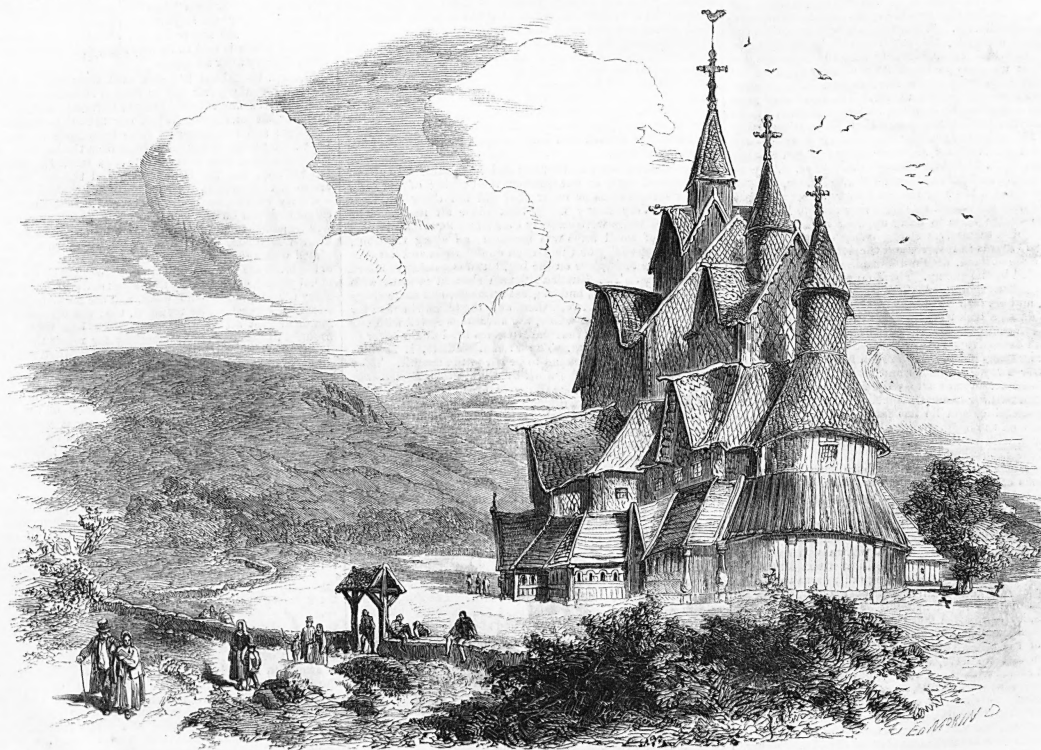


THE SARPEN WATERFALL. (See page 108.)

out of it. The superior officer in command of the Royal Engineers was the proper person to attend to these matters. The necessities, he believed, remained in this condition in consequence of a conflict between the various authorities. He gave directions for providing the ambulance corps, and when it was suggested that old pensioners should be sent out he objected to it to

the utmost, and made representations to the military secretary against it, and to Colonel Maule, the superintendent of the ambulances. He believed the War-office appointed these men. It was feared, in one or two instances, that some of the medical staff would run away directly they heard the firing. Dr. Hall was the principal medical officer in the camp before Sebastopol. There

were two vessels laden with medical stores sent from Varna to Balaklava, and he was surprised to hear there should be any want of medicines and medical comforts either in the camp or the hospital at Balaklava; latterly, within the last three months, regular supplies of medicines and medical stores and comforts were supplied by regular vessels. The change of the army from station to



RYEN CHURCH, HITTERDAL. (See page 108.)

station rendered it necessary to establish a general depot at Scutari, which was done. The stores were consigned to the chief commissary at Scutari, who delivered them either to the apothecary or the purveyor. He recommended the furnishing of commodious steamers for the conveyance of the sick and wounded as hospital ships properly equipped, but it was not done until some time after he suggested it. Hauls as stationary hospitals would have been desirable, but he was not aware that in the Peninsula hospitals were employed to convey wooden hospitals. He did not think that on the war breaking out there was a sufficient staff of medical officers in the medical department of the army. The ages of some of the medical staff varied from fifty to sixty-two, and there was one purveyor of seventy. He could not express how onerous his duties had been since the war had broken out. Previously, where he worked eight hours, he now worked fourteen. The perpetual reference of representations and matters from one authority to another interfered most seriously with the efficient performance of the duties of his department. He would rather be placed under the control of one single responsible power, the Minister-at-War, exclusively, which would enable him to execute his duties at one-half the labour, and with far greater satisfaction to the public. Matters would receive immediate attention, and decisions would be given without delay, and without reference to multitudinous departments. The public would know on whose shoulders the blame lay, and this would be a piece of good luck for the doctors. In November he addressed a letter to the Secretary-at-War, recommending that preserved meats, vegetables, lime-juice, and coffee should be sent out so soon as it was known that the army was to winter in the Crimea. The private communications he received as to the state of the hospitals at the front were not to the extent, or one-half to the extent represented by Mr. Stafford and Mr. Macdonald. The medical staff at Scutari never apprised him that they were dependent on Miss Nightingale and Mr. Macdonald for assistance and supplies. He never adhered to official routine when he had a duty, but as soon as he heard of the great want of things, he urged an immediate supply. The cost of medical comforts up to the present time was £30,000. The want of medicines and supplies for the hospital was attributable, in a great degree, to the inefficiency of the transport service and purveyor. Some of the officers in the hospital at Scutari were, he believed, censured.

THE WAR.

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, FEB. 25.—The weather has again become mild, and although the clouds are heavy, the air is genial to-day. A large convoy of sick came into Balaklava, some with frost-bites, but the majority with fever and diarrhoea.

The general impression existing among the English respecting the unfavourable result of the attack of the French on the new Russian trench, near Malakhof, has been much modified by the publication of an order of the day by General Canrobert, in which the operations of the morning of the 24th are spoken of as a great success.

Lord Raglan, accompanied by Sir George Brown, visited Balaklava yesterday, and afterwards rode up the hills and examined the whole of the position. His lordship went up to the redoubt at the very extremity of the lines rising over the sea. Sir George seems to have recovered from the effects of his wound; but it is said he is rather nervous, and anxious and uneasy at night, should there be any firing close at hand. Lord Raglan inspected the works which are daily in course of execution to strengthen our position; and in addition to the attack which is being made on the Russian batteries, he promised that two heavy 32-pound guns should be sent up immediately. When the men who are to aid the present force come up, the position will be of immense strength. It is not at all unlikely that the Russians are trying to get up guns to the heights directly opposite the ridge in which the camp of the Marines and Rifles is situated, in the hopes of shelling us out. The two heavy guns which were sent going by Kamara, and were supposed to be intended for the top of Canrobert's Hill, are very probably in some of the valleys to the east of us; and it is confidently asserted that the Russians are now busily engaged making a road from Yalta to Baidar through the valleys. At present there is an excellent road from Yalta to Baidar, but the enemy may think it too near the sea for a Russian position of war. If the Russians succeed in making a new road to Baidar, it must be to enable them to bring up their artillery quietly when they think themselves strong enough to attack Balaklava. The Guards in reserve, and the 14th and 71st Regiments are close at hand, within a few minutes' march of any points assailed by the enemy. The Zouaves, next the Highlanders, have been reinforced. The Turks are healthier than they were, and are now fit to take a vigorous part in the defence, should an attack be made upon it. As the hill sides in front of the camp are covered with brushwood, the enemy can carry on extensive sorties without being seen, unless a reconnaissance takes place. The French have cleared a good deal of cover away for gabions and fascines, but they have not penetrated far enough across the hills to produce any essential results. Sir Colin Campbell expects an attack is prepared for something, and he has issued orders to the effect that the men on the heights under his command should be kept provided with stores of food, &c., for several days in advance of their consumption.

FEB. 26.—Since the 24th little has been done to advance the operations of the siege, nor does it seem that unanimity of counsel exists among the allied commanders as to the mode in which Sebastopol is to be assailed. There is a story to which credence is largely given, that on the 24th or 25th, on the day after the unsuccessful attack made by the French on an open unarmoured trench, which was certainly defended by a large force of Russians, but which contained no guns, and was merely the beginning of an earthwork, the commandant exists against the assault, and a proposal to Lord Raglan that the assault should be made at once. In other words, it is proposed that the troops are to march up against tremendous batteries, the fire of each of which intersects that of the other, and sweeps the whole approach to the place, whilst we have, at incredible cost and labour, erected and armed with the heaviest and costliest armament, a series of splendid works which have not as yet fired a gun. If these batteries were to be kept silent for 24 hours, there would be, as a certain result of our fire, a great number of the enemies' guns dismounted, and vast injury done to their works.

When the French fire was delivered on the 17th October, and whilst our batteries were worked with unabated vigour,

the Redan, the Round Tower works, and the Garden battery were nearly silenced; they did not at sunset fire a dozen, nay not more than half a dozen guns among them. The distinguished engineer officer to whom the expression is attributed might have well said, "Where on earth were your storming columns, and why did you not assault the place on the evening of the 17th of October, when you had almost extinguished the fire of these works?" With Malakhof and the Redan in your hands, the place was yours in a few hours." But now we have seen the Russians sowing the seeds of Cadmus under our very eyes, and up have sprung battery upon battery, on north side and south, wherever a mound or rise in the ground renders it possible to place a gun to bear on us. At very great pains—the very death-throes almost of our gallant army—we have persisted in keeping up our old line in establishing new works, and in bringing up to those works ordnance the like of which has never yet been used in war. And we are now asked, it is said, to relinquish the sure fruits of our labour for the sake of making a most dangerous experiment. If our success in the bombardment of last year be any index to the results to be obtained from our new batteries, we may reckon with tolerable certainty on dismounting or silencing at least some 70 or 80 of the enemy's guns, and those guns in positions most damaging to us, and most destructive to any body of troops advancing against the works of the place.

General Canrobert has had several interviews with Lord Raglan lately. To-day Sir Edmund Lyons came over from Kamiesch to head-quarters, and had a long interview with the Field-Marshal. It is believed Sir George Brown, Sir John Burgoyne, and Major-General Jones were also present. Several conversations have taken place since the morning of the day. Sir John Burgoyne, accompanied by Major Burke, Aide-de-camp, subsequently rode over to the right front, and inspected the ground about the Victoria redoubt and down towards Inkerman. The differences of opinion which existed, or were said to have existed, between Sir John Burgoyne and General Bizot no longer continue, but it is believed here that General Jones is in the right, and that General Niel and Major-General Jones supported his views. It may be added, however, that both these Generals are thought to have condemned the general plan of attack, which they consider very faulty, especially on our right. Sir John Burgoyne is not, however, responsible, his friends say, for these works, as he has been placed in a very anomalous position, and has had no real absolute control over the works, as he was merely an *amicus curie* in the consultations of the engineers.

The Russians appear to be throwing up a large square redoubt on the place which they have selected with so much resolution and sagacity. It is only due to them to say that they have displayed no ordinary boldness in taking this ground, as well as courage in defending it when occupied. In order to explain their position, it must be recollected that the French have the controul of the neck of the creek of Schastopol at Inkerman. The shore at the south-east side of this creek is very high, and almost precipitous; it is quite too steep for men either to ascend or descend in mass. Between the hill on which the Round Tower is situated, and the *Mamelon* recently occupied by the Russians, there is a tremendous ravine running up the hill, and the wall-like sides of which, as they reach the high cliffs on either side, would effectually bar any attempt to cross it under the fire of an enemy. It is evident, therefore, that the Russians made up their minds either to hold this ground or to run the chance of perishing in the sea in their rear. They could scarcely hope either to break through the French at Inkerman, or to escape across the sea under fire, and in the 25th they were seen working as if for the bare life, and throwing up immense banks of earth, while men from the cliffs brought up gabions and fascines. It is supposed that the men who occupied the ground crossed from the other side in boats, and got up to the left of the French over Inkerman, and to the right of our advanced pickets.

The Zouaves were under arms and in readiness to attack the Russian work in one hour on the evening of the 25th, but for some reason or other they did not carry out their project. Very heavy firing took place all night. The Russian batteries were scarcely ever silent for a minute, and the firing of small arms was incessant all along the front, but more especially on the French on our right and left. A strong sortie took place on the left, but was quickly repulsed without loss. The Russian riflemen showed in front with uncommon boldness, and in great numbers, and some sharp struggles occurred between them and the allied riflemen for superiority, but on the whole, the advantage rested with our men, notwithstanding that the Russians fired under cover of their enormous batteries. The French soldiers, it is said, grow impatient, and demand to be led to the assault. They certainly might begin the work by driving the Russians out of their new trench. The Zouaves are chiefly anxious for the pillage, and they are difficult gentry to deal with. They are exceedingly irritated against the marine infantry, whom they threaten in detail with exceedingly unpleasant "quarters of an hour," at some time to come, for their alleged retreat on the morning of the 24th. "Ces sacrés mâtelois" come in for hard language, for the Zouaves have got it into their heads, not one of them, that the Russians did not fire into those before them, who were the Zouaves afire it.

In their excessive anger and energy they are as unjust to their comrades, perhaps, as they are complimentary to ourselves, and they have been heard to exclaim, "Ah, if we had had a few hundred of your English we should have done the trick; but these Marines—bah!" General Monet has quite lost one hand, as the other is much mutilated, but he is not dangerously wounded as was imagined. The Zouaves are said to have lost nine officers killed and missing, and eight officers wounded. The Russians had about 500 men working on the open ground to-day, throwing up earth and forming their new redoubt. It is very probable will be attacked to-night, for they cannot be allowed again to create new positions under our very eyes. As the work is opposite the ground taken by the French on the 17th, it is very probable that the French or our Allies, it devolves on them to assault it. There was great revelry in Sebastopol last night; the cheering of the Russians was tremendous, and the well-known bells of the churches clanged vigorously for hours together. It was believed that the enemy were coming out to attack the Victoria

redoubt. About 20,000 French were marched over to receive them, and it is probable that the expectation of this assault prevented the Allies attacking and carrying the new Russian work.

FEB. 28.—The oppressive warmth has again disappeared. This morning was dark and somewhat cold, and each hour leaves less light in the sky, and increases its wintry feel and aspect.

Two large guns (8-inch) were sent up the heights over Balaklava, and the French took up two more of our heavy pieces to put in their new batteries over Inkerman. It is now rumoured that our fire will really be opened against the place very soon; indeed it will begin, according to the most eager, before this communication can reach England. The 24-pounder guns are all to be retired from our batteries, and 32-pounder shells' guns are to be put in their stead. Eight new 8-inch guns are to be added to our armament, and advanced to the second parallel, where they will be most destructive. In addition to our present stores, it is hoped that 30,000 shot and shell will be up at the front ere the 9th of next month. Each man as he goes down to his relief in the trenches now takes a 32lb. shot with him, and in that way there will be a large supply rapidly accumulated.

An armistice took place for an hour on the 27th. In the orders for the day Lord Raglan notified, that at the request of General Osten-Sacken an armistice was granted from 12 till 1 o'clock, to enable the Russians to bury their dead. There was not much firing in the morning previously. At 12 o'clock precisely white flags were run up on the battery flagstaffs on both sides, and immediately afterwards a body of Russians issued from their new works near Malakhof, and the French guns were ordered to cease their attack of the 24th, and proceeded to search for their dead.

It is hard to say what was the precise object of the armistice, for neither the French nor English seemed to find any bodies unburied. At one o'clock the white flags were all hauled down in one instant, and the last fluttering bit of white hunting had scarcely disappeared over the parapet when the French fired a gun from the 24th, and announced that the war had begun again. The French almost simultaneously fired a gun from their batteries also, and very soon afterwards the popping of rifles commenced on both sides. The Cossacks about Balaklava are particularly busy. From the top of Canrobert's Hill their videttes can see everything that goes on in the plains, from the entrance to Balaklava to the ridges on which the French right rests. The works connected with the railway seem to cause them much anxiety and discomposure, and they are to be seen capering about, shaking their lances, in immense wonderment and excitement of spirits. On the night of the 27th the Russians began to construct an advance from their new intrenchment at Malakhof. The French seem to have given up all idea of taking this work from the enemy, although 20,000 men were the other night under arms to do so. General Canrobert sent one or other of the divisions every day he can spare from his desk. It is said his lordship is frequently up till 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning looking over papers, signing documents, preparing orders and despatches, and exhausting his energies in secretarial work. Generals Estcourt and Airey are much occupied in the same way. Notwithstanding, there is a great deal of irregularity, and the men in the trenches more than two or three nights out of every seven without any necessity, if proper "returns" had been made, and due regularity observed. There are a great many merchant adventurers in harbour, who are sorely hunted about by the authorities. Admiral Boxer is said to be very stingy about sea-room, and looks sharply after strangers.

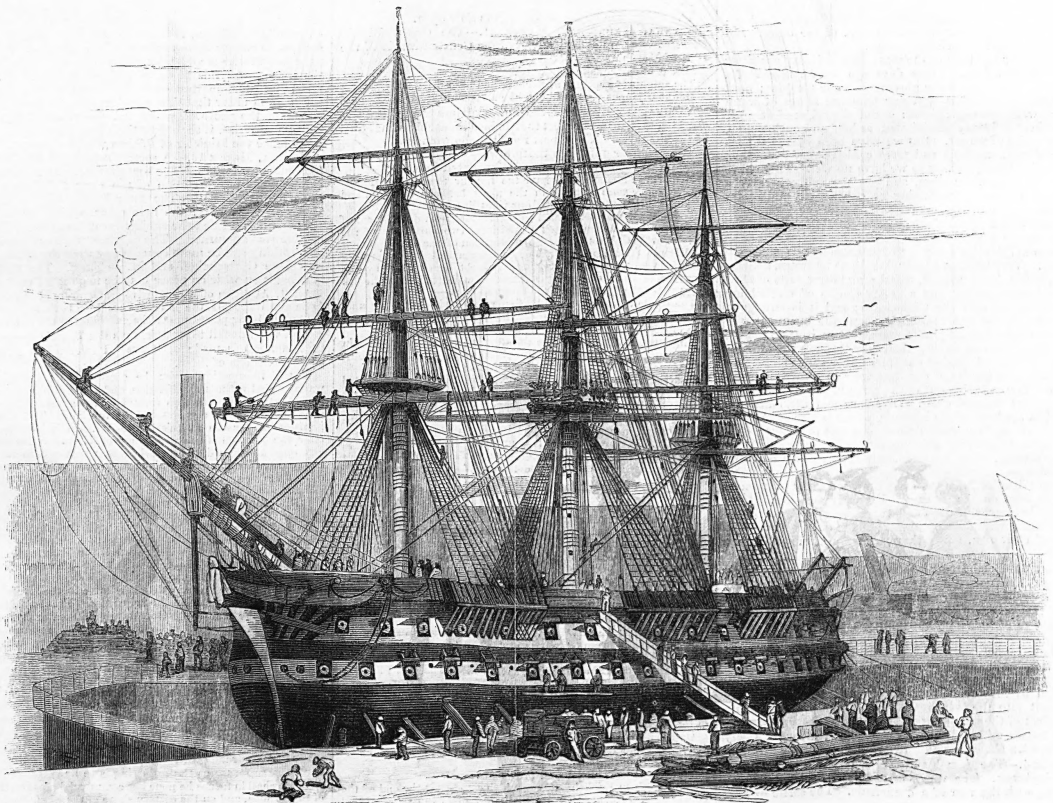
MARCH 1.—About 240 sick men were sent in from the front at Balaklava this day. The French butchers' mules were received and refreshed at the Caradoc restaurant. The preparations for the renewal of our fire are pressed on with rapidity; and arrangements have been made to send up at least 2000 rounds a-day to the front from the harbour. About 200 mules have been pressed into this service in addition to the railway, and the Highlanders and the artillery horses are being employed in carrying the stores to the front—a duty which greatly distresses and disables them. It is calculated that on the 9th inst. about 30,000 shot and shell will be added to our depots of ammunition. The men of the Fourth Division, the 17th and 18th Regiments, have been armed with the Minié, or with the new rifle. The ramrods of the latter are of wood, and are not protected by the ordinary metal piping, consequently they swell and stick in the stocks. They are too slender and weak, and are liable to break on a strain in service. The result is, that the armourer of one regiment just served with these rifles had three of them brought to him out of one company for repair the very first day they were used. It will scarcely be credited (but it does no harm now to mention it) that at Balaklava the Scots Greys had no cartridges to fit their carbines, and they were armed with the old cavalry swords, which bent in several instances on coming in contact with the thick coats of the Russian horsemen. The new swords are excellent weapons, and afforded great satisfaction to all but those on whom they were tried. To-day there are frost and snow; thermometer at 31 deg. This weather has been ushered in by a Black Sea fog, which set in yesterday evening, and shrouded the country in an impenetrable mist.

MARCH 2.—It froze last night. The thermometer was at 24 deg. at 2 a.m. this morning; the wind strong and very cold. It is scarcely to be believed that, with all our immense stores of warm clothing, boots and shoes are by no means plentiful with the army. The 14th Regiment has been much employed in fatigue duties about the town. About 300 pair of boots were served out to them; but the heavy clay sucked the soles off, and for about a week some of the men have been going about without any soles to their boots; *ergo*, their feet were on the ground, with the thermometer at 30 deg.: that is not agreeable locomotion. The want of good foot-gear has always been a great curse to armies in the field. There was very heavy firing between the French and Russians last night, but no result is appreciable to-day. The Guards are now off, and for about a week. Some of them seem in very delicate health. A few old campaigners have attained that happy state in which it is said that a cannon-ball will hop off the pit of one's stomach. The Grenadier Guards have received their new uniforms, and mounted guard at the new guard-house at

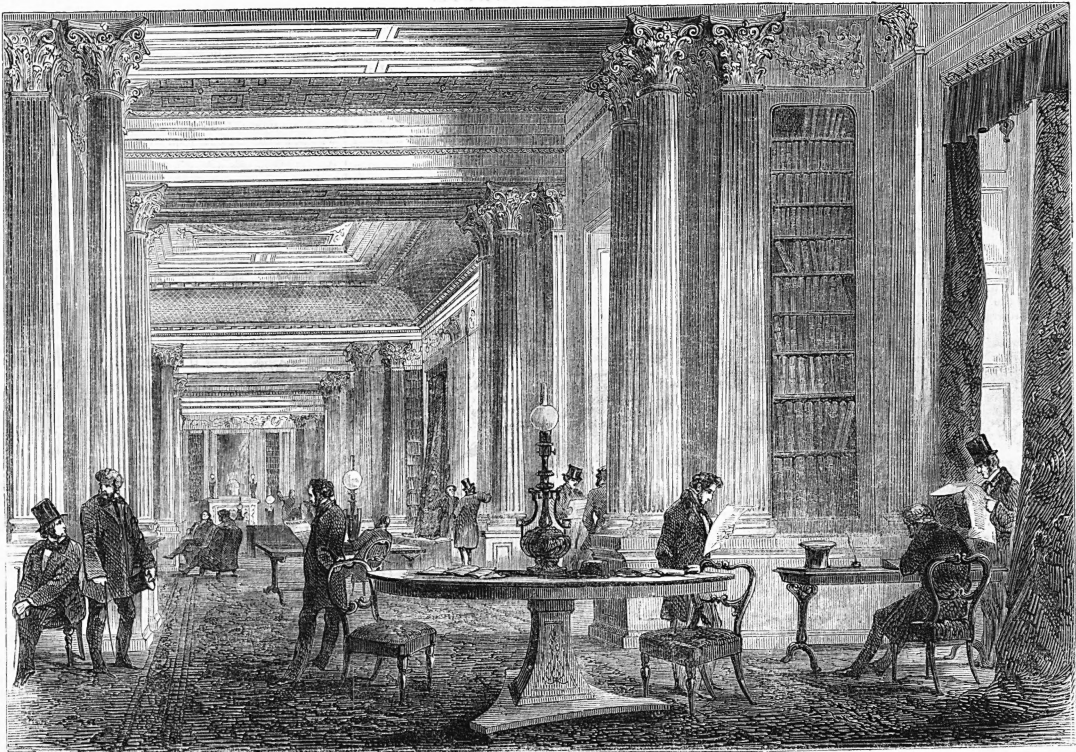
Letters from Warsaw present the probability that Count Nesselrode will visit Vienna as soon as the deliberations of the Conference become critical.



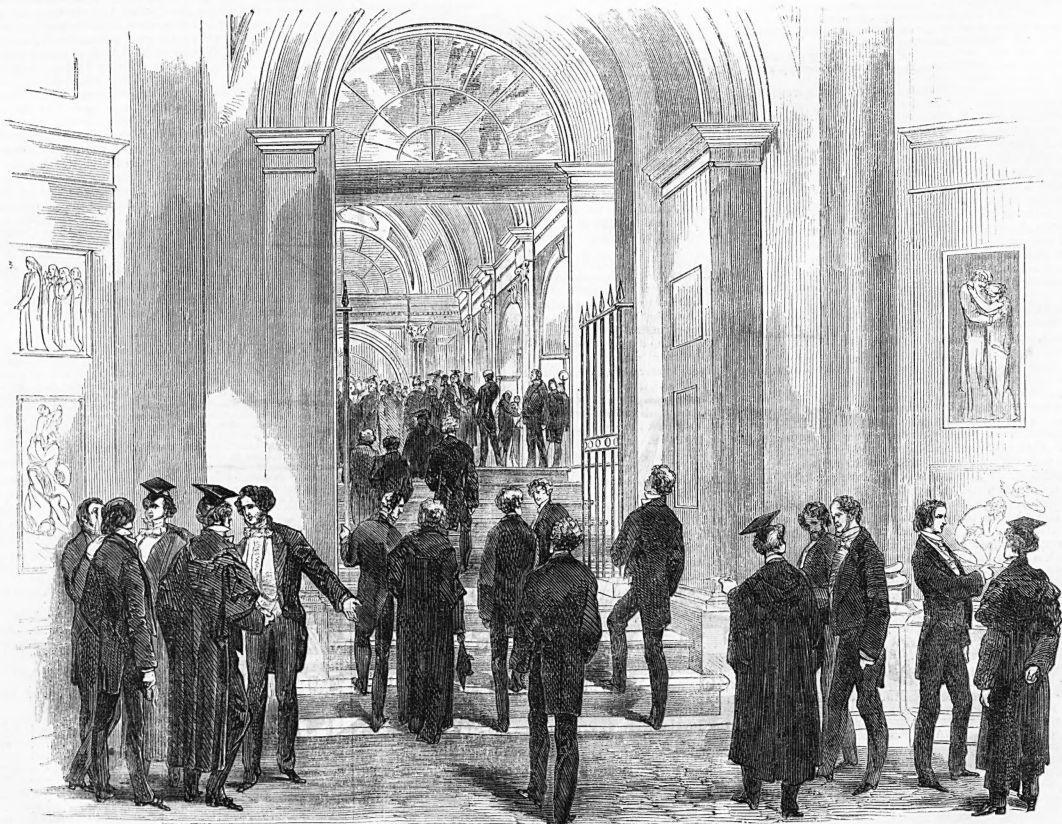
STREET IN EUPATORIA.



THE "JAMES WATT" FITTING OUT FOR THE BALTIC.



NEW LIBRARY AT THE REFORM CLUB. (See page 108.)



SOIRE: A. THE LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, MARCH 13.

RUSSIA.

THE FUNERAL CORTAGE OF THE LATE EMPEROR.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, of the 10th, publishes a supplement of twelve pages, setting forth the ceremonial approved of by the Emperor Alexander, for the funeral *cortège* on the occasion of the removal of the body of the late Emperor Nicholas from the Winter Palace to the Cathedral Church of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul. In some respects the regulations are not unlike those adopted at the funeral at St. Paul's of the late Duke of Wellington. First is an extraordinary display of banners and military; and then representatives of the Court, the civil Government, and various corporations and philanthropic societies. Chanters from the convent of St. Alexander Nevsky and those of the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Casan, followed by a long train of clergy, holding lighted tapers in their hands, and two pictures of saints, and lastly the Confessor of the late emperor,—immediately precede the funeral car. The Emperor Alexander follows, and at stated distances other members of the Imperial family. We observe mentioned as in the first part of the procession the saddle-horse of his late majesty, richly caparisoned, and led by two superior officers in uniform and in deep mourning.

The following addresses to the army appeared simultaneously with the manifesto of Alexander II. to the nation:—

1. Valiant warriors, faithful defenders of the Church, the throne, and the country! It has pleased Almighty God to visit us with the most painful and grievous loss. We have all lost our common father and benefactor.

In the midst of his unwearied care for Russia's prosperity and the glory of the Russian arms, the Emperor Nicholas Paulovitch, my most beloved father, has departed to eternal life.

His last words were:

"I thank the glorious, loyal Guards, who in 1825 saved Russia, and I also thank the brave army and fleet; I pray God to maintain, however, the courage and spirit by which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long as this spirit remains unshaken, Russia's tranquillity is secured both within and without; then you to her enemies! I loved them as my own children, and strove as much as I could to improve their condition. If I was not entirely successful in that respect, it was from no want of will, but because I was unable to do anything better for them to do more."

May these ever-remembered words remain preserved in your hearts as a proof of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent, and let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and Russia!

St. Petersburg, March 8, 1855.

ALEXANDER.

II. Brave warriors, courageous participants in the deeds of your supreme military chief, now sleeping in the Lord!

You have sealed in your hearts the last words of his tender and paternal love for you. As a mark of this love to the troops of the Guard, 1st corps of cavalry, and the grenadier regiment of the generalissimo, Prince Suvorov (Suvorov), I present to you the uniforms of his Majesty, those which the Emperor, your benefactor, deigned himself to wear. Preserve this pledge, which I trust may remain among you sacred as a relic, and like an enduring memorial for future generations. Moreover, I ordain as follows:—

1. In the companies and squadrons that have borne his Majesty's name, all the distinctive changes on the epaulettes and shoulder-knots shall retain the initial letter of the Emperor Nicholas I. so long as one of those, registered down to March 2, 1815, shall continue in the said companies and squadrons.

2. Those also who were attached to his Majesty's person as generals or aides-de-camp general, or as aides-de-camp adiate, will retain the same initial.

May the sacred memory of Nicholas I. survive amongst our ranks as a terror to the traitors and the glory of Russia.

St. Petersburg, March 8, 1855.

ALEXANDER.

The Grand Duke Constantine is relieved from the functions of Adjunct of the Chief of the Staff-General of the Navy, and in his quality of Grand Admiral will have the direction of the fleet and of the Ministry of Marine, with the rights and prerogatives of a Minister, retaining his other functions and dignities.

Aide-de-Camp General Prince Menschikoff is relieved, at his request, on the ground of ill health, from the chief command of the land and sea forces in the Crimea, from his functions of Chief of the General Staff of the Marine, and of those of Governor-General of Finland, retaining his rank as Aide-de-Camp-General and member of the Council of the Empire.

Aide-de-Camp General Prince Gortschakoff II. is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the land and sea troops in the Crimea, and private accounts from Odessa lead to the belief that he is preparing for a grand attack on Omer Pasha's position at Eupatoria. Orders have been sent from St. Petersburg to take the place at any cost.

The Russian flotilla of row-boats at Kiga was being completed by the enrolment of volunteers, and was to be ready for service by the 13th. General de Berg has returned from Helsingfors from his journey of inspection in the north of Finland. He has caused new batteries to be constructed on different parts of the coast, and has strengthened those already existing. The battalions of Finland recently formed will shortly be completely equipped.

The recent accounts from the Caucasus and Georgia show that the Russians are preparing to commence the campaign. General Muraviev, the new commander of the Transcaucasian army, has just completed a tour of inspection, in which he has visited all the stations of troops. His plans of attack, and the number of troops to be placed at his disposal, were fixed, under the sanction of the Emperor Nicholas, before he left St. Petersburg. Important reinforcements had reached the general since his arrival in Georgia; these were two complete divisions of infantry, numbering nominally 14,000 men each, and accompanied by their artillery, and four regiments of light cavalry. General Bariatinski has undertaken to the Emperor to hold Schamyl and his forces in check. The *Invalide Russe* reports the first collision which has taken place this year between the Russians and Turks in Asia.

FRANCE.

The whole of the Imperial Guards were reviewed on Tuesday by the Emperor. This is the second time since its formation that the entire corps, including Chasseurs, Voltigeurs, Grenadiers, and Cent-Gardes, has been inspected and harangued by his Majesty. The troops were in full marching order, even to the *tenues d'abri*, which they carried with their accoutrements. The effect, perhaps, was more impressive because more suited for immediate work

than on the former occasion, for the men and officers were in campaigning costume and equipments, excepting the squadron of the Cent-Gardes. The troops were drawn up in lines at 1 o'clock, the infantry stationed in the court of the Tuileries, the cavalry on the Place du Carrousel. A battalion of Foot Chasseurs, two of Grenadiers, two of Voltigeurs, two of Foot Gendarmes, a company of Artificers, the squadron of the Cent-Gardes, and four squadrons of the Guides composed an effective force of about 8000, between bayonets and sabres. The Emperor soon appeared on horseback, wearing, as usual on such occasions, the uniform of a general of division, and attended by a brilliant staff composed of general officers and aides-de-camp. The troops were commanded by General Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, under whose orders the Imperial Guard has been placed. The windows of the Palace of the Tuileries were filled with spectators, and the balcony of the Pavillon de l'Horloge, which was covered with crimson velvet, was occupied by the Empress and her attendants. The Emperor rode in front of the troops, and, having distributed a certain number of crosses and military medals, took his stand before the Pavillon, in front of which were the soldiers of the Cent-Gardes, bearing the colors destined to be delivered to the troops by the Emperor himself. His Majesty, standing in front of the colours, addressed the following words to the troops:—

Soldiers! The army is the noblest of our country. It preserves intact from age to age the traditions of glory and of national honour, and your genealogical trees are these (pointing to the colours)! It marks at each generation a new victory. Take, then, these flags to confide them to your honour, your courage, and your patriotism.

These words were followed by enthusiastic acclamations. The review was over at a quarter past two. The weather was beautiful, and the spectacle attracted considerable numbers of spectators. It was said that Generals de Wedell and Crenneville were present.

Prince Napoleon on Wednesday presided at the installation sitting of the juries of admission of works of art at the Universal Exhibition. His Imperial Highness was accompanied by M. Arles Dufour, secretary of the Imperial commission; M. Thibaudaud, deputy-secretary; and M. de Mercey, secretary of the section of Fine Arts; and was received by the Count de Nieukerk, Director of the Museums and President of the Jury of Admission, and by the members composing it. Prince Napoleon addressed them as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—Already, and for the first time, a competition of all the industrial productions of the world has been opened in a neighbouring and allied country, which owes to its manufactures all its strength and prosperity. It was reserved to France, when she renewed a universal exposition of industry, to add to it one of the fine arts, which contribute so much to her glory. This is an innovation which will be most fruitful in results, and I am therefore happy to be able to give the merit of this first idea of it to the Empress Eugénie, who is deeply interested in it, and wishes thus to throw fresh éclat over France. The task which has devolved on you, gentlemen, is an important one; you will have to perform it with just severity, so as to arrive at equitable decisions in a matter so very important, and in view of the high consideration which France so justly enjoys, and take into account the high rank in which the works of her artists have placed her, and in which it is necessary to maintain her. In this task, which I confess is attended with so many difficulties, your president, however weak his knowledge may be by the side of the eminent men who compose the juries, will endeavour to set an example. We must only enter on this pacific battle with well chosen weapons, in order that our artists may show themselves in this struggle worthy of those their children. France who fight so valiantly against the enemies of our country. I now declare the session of the juries of the Beaux Arts to be open."

The sections of the jury for painting, sculpture, and architecture immediately proceeded to nominate their presidents and vice-presidents. His Imperial Highness afterwards visited in detail all the parts of the building to be devoted to the fine arts portion of the Exhibition, the arrangement of which met with his entire satisfaction.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

Prussia.—The circular despatch of the 8th declares that Prussia "has no intention of turning against France, but that Austria has no right to criticise the *sentences of the resolution of the Diet relative to putting the contingents on a war footing.*"

The Prussian government has just issued a decree prohibiting the exportation by the Prussian frontiers of arms, ammunition, and military stores of any kind of foreign manufacture to any country not forming part of the German Confederation. This is particularly directed against Belgium.

The Prussian government has abandoned the intention to propose, at the Frankfurt Diet, to arm the federal fortresses which guard the German territories on the side of France.

Denmark.—The Second Danish Chamber has definitively rejected the non-authorised expenses of the war budget of 1854. Consequently, the ex-Minister-of-War must pay these expenses out of his own funds.

Italy.—From Genoa, under date March 18, we are told that a separate treaty will be concluded between Sardinia and the Porte, and all the diplomatic difficulties which retarded the embarkation of the Piedmontese contingent will be thus removed.

The expedition, commanded by General La Marmora, will proceed on the 12th of April.

Rome.—Every one was thunderstruck by the unexpected intelligence of the Emperor Nicholas's death, which reached the ear of his Holiness through the recently completed telegraphic line from Bologna to the capital eighteen hours after the event. The sudden demise of the Tsar appears to have afforded some degree of satisfaction to the Court of Rome, both on account of the increased probability of a peaceable solution to the eastern question without the necessity of great successes on the part of the allies, and on the possibility of some concessions being obtained in favour of the Roman Catholic Church from the new Emperor, who was a great favourite with old Pope Gregory, and whose amiable deportment during his visit to this city, fifteen years ago, has left a most pleasing souvenir in the minds of all classes. To effect so desired a result, to urge the advantages of peace, and to circulate the Emperor Alexander's opinion of his accession to the throne, Pio Nono has determined to send an envoy extraordinary to the Court of St. Petersburg. The prelate who is to be charged with this cooling mission is not as yet named, but it is to be hoped that he will prove as

skilful a diplomatist as Cardinal Bernetti, who undertook a similar task upon the accession of the late emperor.

Switzerland.—Ticino.—The *Democrazia* of Bellinzona states that all the militia called out in the canton of Ticino during the late disturbances have been dismissed to their respective homes, their services being no longer needed. Of the 111 deputies to the grand council elected up to the 10th, 49 are no men, 12 of whom have renounced as many posts, while a class are excluded from the grand council by the new constitution. Nearly all the elections are favourable to the existing government.

Greece.—The Greek question will be definitively decided in a few days. The chief question has been that of extradition. The Porte is unwilling to recognize the Hellenic nationality of Rayahs who have become naturalized in the three classes into which the Hellenic population is divided with regard to the Porte are the Hellenes proper, or those who are born within the limits of the kingdom, or settled in it previous to the war of independence; the naturalized Hellenes, who became subjects of King Otto between 1827 and 1838, and whose nationality is guaranteed by treaty; and, thirdly, the mass of persons who have become naturalized since 1838 for the purpose of carrying on trade in Turkey, without being subject to the Turkish law and its administrators. Over these last the Porte will not consent to give up its authority.

Alexandria.—Despatches from Alexandria, dated Trieste, March 16, announce that the Viceroy of Egypt had called in the soldiers on furlough. Mustapha Pasha and Ismail Pasha are about to resume possession of the villages of which they had been deprived by Abbas Pasha.

THE CAFFRE WAR.

The recent arrivals bring no fresh news of the state of the British Caffre frontier. The Governor, Sir George Grey, visited Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth at the end of January. He was next expected at Graham's Town, in the Cape Colony, where he had prepared an address expressing their hope that he would mature the policy originated by Sir George Cathcart. The copper mining mania continued, and fresh companies appear still to be in course of concoction. From Natal the accounts mention that, owing to the withdrawal of steam communication, efforts were likely to be made to establish an overland post to Cape Town. The capabilities of the country for the growth of the coffee and sugar are said to be confirmed by each experiment.

Interesting news arrived from the Transvaal Republic. The Caffres, under Mapakana, had murdered Field Cornet Potgieter, and several men and women, with revolting cruelty. Pretorius collected 600 men and four guns, and hunted the Caffres to certain caverns, 4000 feet in length, and 200 to 600 feet in width. Not unlike the caverns of assault, he attempted, on the 30th October, to blast the rocks above, and so to crush the enemy. But this failed, owing to the loose nature of the soil. He then resolved on a blockade. On the 6th October, Commandant-General Potgieter was shot by the Caffres, and his body fell within the outer defences; but they were instantly stormed, and the body recovered. As the siege went on so slowly, the men were weary of the openings of the caverns with loads of stores and trees, brought and thrown down by friendly Caffres, co-operating with the Dutch. This reduced the enemy to extremities. Day by day they died or were shot down. The women and children rushed out to get water, and many died drinking it. At length possession of a part of the caverns was obtained, and much of the property of the Caffres was recovered. But the stench rising from the dead Caffres—900 bodies were found—compelled the Dutch to raise the siege on the 21st of November. Pretorius next led his men against another Caffre chief, Mapala, who fled at his approach. In the kraals, the remains of the murdered men were found out and roasted with fat! Mapala took a position where he could not be assailed. The Commandant was out two months, and captured 3300 head of cattle and 1200 sheep and goats.

Another Chief, Dushani, has been promptly punished in Natal for some outrage, and compelled to pay a fine of 1038 head of cattle. The *Natal Mercury* remarks, that the thorough union between the Dutch and English had astonished the savages.

THE FUNDS AND THE MONEY MARKET.

The English funds on Monday were heavy, and prices experienced a decline of 1 per cent. Consols were first quoted at 93½ to 1, and afterwards receded to 93, but closed finally at 93 to 1 for money, and 93½ for the account. The arrival of specie from America prevented any important decline from taking place; but the corn market operated in the contrary direction by a further rise of 2s. per quarter over the prices of the previous week. Bank Stock was quoted at 214½ to 215½ for the opening; India Stock, 225 to 228; India Bonds, 11s. to 11s. 16s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 6s. 10s. prem.; and Exchequer Bonds 99½ to 100.

The transactions in Foreign Securities were limited, and business was flat. Turkish, however, was done as high as 80½. Railway shares were rather lower, in consequence of the preponderance of speculative sales; but in Bank, Land, and Miscellaneous, not much doing, but former quotations were fairly maintained.

THURSDAY EVENING.

In consequence of yesterday being a general fast-day, all the public places of business were closed. This morning the English Funds opened rather languidly, and business has been flat during the day.

In Foreign Securities a very limited business has been done, and the alteration in prices has been unimportant. The Railway Share Market has been firm, as well as Banks and Land.

The following Tables show the latest official quotations, up to the day of going to press, in the English and Foreign Funds, &c.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Bank Stock	shut	Mexican 5 p. Ct.	shut
3 p. Ct. Red. An.	shut	Peruvian 4½ p. Ct.	x. d.
3 p. Ct. Consols An.	93½ 1/4	India Bonds, £1000	—
Do. do. for Account	92½ 1/4	Portuguese 5 p. Ct.	41 p. Ct.
New 3 p. Ct. An.	shut	Do. 4½ p. Ct.	—
New 2½ p. Ct. An.	—	Russian 5 p. Ct.	—
3 p. Ct. An.	—	Chilian 4½ p. Ct.	—
		Sardinian 5 p. Ct.	—
		Spanish 5 p. Ct.	—
		Do. 3 p. Ct.	—
		Do. New Deferred	18½
		Do. Passive	—
		Turkish 6 p. Ct.	—
		Swedish 4 p. Ct.	—
		Venezuela 3½ p. Ct.	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian 5 p. Ct.	—	Mexican 5 p. Ct.	shut
Belgian 4½ p. Ct.	92	Peruvian 4½ p. Ct.	x. d.
Do. 2½ p. Ct.	91	India Bonds, £1000	—
Brazilian 5 p. Ct.	92½ 1/4	Portuguese 5 p. Ct.	41 p. Ct.
Do. 4½ p. Ct.	93½ 1/4	Do. 4½ p. Ct.	—
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Ct.	—	Russian 5 p. Ct.	—
Chilian 4½ p. Ct.	—	Chilian 4½ p. Ct.	—
Do. 3 p. Ct.	—	Sardinian 5 p. Ct.	—
Danish 5 p. Ct.	—	Spanish 5 p. Ct.	—
Do. 3 p. Ct.	—	Do. 3 p. Ct.	—
Dutch 2½ p. Ct.	—	Do. New Deferred	18½
Do. 1 p. Ct. Certif.	93½	Do. Passive	—
French 4½ p. Ct.	—	Turkish 6 p. Ct.	—
Do. 3 p. Ct.	—	Swedish 4 p. Ct.	—
		Venezuela 3½ p. Ct.	—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account for the week ending on Saturday, March 11th, 1855.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued . . .	£26,911,880
Government Debt . .	£11,015,100
Other Securities . . .	2,984,000
Gold Coin and Bullion .	12,911,830
Silver Bullion . . .	—
	£26,911,880
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital . .	£14,533,000
Reserve . . .	5,039,849
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) . .	4,828,237
Other Deposits . . .	11,149,103
Seven day and other bills . . .	906,730
	£35,076,919

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 15th day of March, 1855.



THE ACCUSER AND THE ACCUSED.

UK clearness of vision is quite as effectively impaired by too much light as by too little,—the fire is more quickly extinguished by throwing on too much fuel than by allowing it to die a "natural death,"—so, we fear, the consummation devoutly longed for by the public is likely to be frustrated by the superabundance of evidence which is now being published on the culpable neglect and infamous mismanagement of our army in the East. No one has ever doubted the statements respecting the deplorable condition to which our ill-used and heroic soldiers have been reduced, save, indeed, those who have brought them to it, and might have delivered them from it—and we doubt if any amount of evidence will be sufficient to convince *them*—whoever they may turn out to be. Nor are so blind as those who will not see, and Mr. Roebuck and his committee may truly congratulate themselves if they succeed in compelling those on whose shoulders rests the guilt of more than half of all the sufferings endured in the Crimea to confess before an offended nation their "manifest transgressions." Of all men, it became them, on Wednesday last, to humble themselves, and confess with contrition that they are "miserable offenders." But, to all such, Wednesday was more a *farce* day than a "fast day." Their humility had no more reality in it than the pretence in undertaking and carrying on the war, which has been, from first to last, so far as our rulers are concerned, a prodigious sham; and our only hope now rests in the magnificence of that sham. Our diplomatists and red-tapists have outwitted themselves; and in spite of their clemency and double dealing they will, before they are aware, see themselves and be seen by the nation in their true colours. But with them "as yet struggles the twelfth hour of the night." "Well, God mend all." "Nay, by God, Donald, we must help him to mend it," say the English nation; if, indeed, it be not already too late. The first step towards amendment is a deeply rooted conviction of the rottenness of the system which renders the present inquiry necessary. Remembering, however, that this inquiry is still *sub judice*, we merely subjoin a few facts brought to light by two most important witnesses—Mr. Macdonald, the accuser, and Dr. Andrew Smith, the accused, the director-general of the medical department. As a saving of time to the reader and space to ourselves, we shall give particulars from both evidences together. The one corroborates and emphasises the other.

Before Mr. Macdonald went to the East to distribute the "Times" Fund he had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle and Dr. Andrew Smith. They told him it was not likely the Fund would be of any service for the relief of the sick and wounded. They denied the alleged want of supplies, or at least questioned the accuracy of the published statements; but granting their truth, the wants of the army would be supplied long before Mr. Macdonald arrived in the Crimea. "They were slow of heart to believe all that was written." Now for the proof; the accuser states that—

There was no proper account kept of the number of patients in the hospital. Everything in that respect connected with the medical department was in confusion. There was no proper returns of the deaths on board the vessels coming from the Crimea; nor was there a correct return of the deaths in the hospital at Scutari, for the nominal return of deaths did not correspond with the number of burials. In the general and barrack hospitals the number in beds was about one-third, and two-thirds were on the floor. They had a simple pallasse and a piece of matting underneath. They had blankets, and in most cases, sheets.

Dr. Smith "presumes" that what has been given in evidence on these matters is "correct." Again, Mr. Macdonald deposed that—

The orderly system was objectionable; they ate and slept in the wards, and if there was much infection they became victims of it. Men were selected for orderlies because they were not fit for the ranks. An ugly or clumsy fellow would be sent down to do hospital duty.

In the barrack hospitals the patients were cooped up in a series of wards, the flooring of which was in a very bad state—it was open and rotten, and the men lay on the boards in a situation where it was impossible to obtain the necessary warmth. The ventilation became worse as the number of dysenteric patients increased. The ventilation was very bad.

The arrangements for cooking in the hospitals were of the rudest kind. The issue of the diet for all the patients was made by one person, and was, of course, very difficult to get through. Inwards of 3000 men were supplied with the diet, and to form a *gauche*, as at the French theatres, at 7 in the morning, for the issues that were given at 10. Those who got their issues early were able to put them early into the coppers; those who got them later were in time to have them tolerably well boiled; but those who were among the last had them served almost raw. It often happened that a patient did not get his ration till a late hour at night. A man who had a mutton chop ordered for his dinner at 1 o'clock might not get it till 8 in the evening. All these issues were under the purveyor. The cooks were soldier cooks. For extra diets of the light kind, and which were of such paramount importance in dysenteric cases, no arrangements whatever had been made till Miss Nightingale established her extra diet kitchen.

With reference to these allegations, Dr. Smith confessed, on the authority of Dr. Menzies, that the hospital accommodation was insufficient, and that the barrack hospital was in a filthy condition, and quite unfit for the reception of Europeans. Again, Mr. Macdonald stated that He had known the men detained on the shore, after being landed for five hours. The barrack hospital was about 250 yards from the landing-place, and the general hospital a quarter of a mile. They were carried from the shore on stretchers, and at first the security of stretchers was one of the causes of detention. The stretchers were very uncomfortably constructed. When the men arrived at the hospital they often had no shirts, which they had thrown away from disgust at their filth, and being swarming with vermin; their trousers were torn in every direction, and their coats, when they had retained them, were ragged. Sometimes men came down without coats at all; sometimes without their greatcoats, or, if they had these, they had belonged to those of their comrades who died on the voyage. If the medical officer saw a man in want of a shirt, for instance, he would write a requisition for one and send it to the purveyor, and the purveyor would say there was no such article in store, or "call again to-morrow," or some such answer. In the event of the requisition not being met by the purveyor, the medical officer would refer the requisition to Miss Nightingale, who found the means of supplying it.

In the course of his evidence Dr. Smith repeatedly refers to the difficulties he had with the purveyor, who considered himself supreme, and entitled to receive orders only from the Secretary-at-War. So far he corroborates the evidence given by his accuser on all purveying matters. Mr. Macdonald stated further that—

The men on board the *Dombay*, (an English transport ship), were very badly clad; they had only their shelljackets, worn out greatcoats, and no flannels, so necessary in that climate, and sometimes no shirts. The 23 beds were for the most part occupied by severe cases, the men lying in every direction, and their clothes they brought from the Crimea, or their blankets, with nothing between them and the deck. The sick and wounded brought down from the Crimea generally arrived in a most deplorable state; no language can do justice to it. They were put on board the ships without any preparation for them. They were laid on the bare deck, without bedding or any utensils for cleanliness. The stench on board the ships was very bad. The men after arriving were often detained at Scutari before landing. A minor cause of these detentions was a swell of the sea setting in from the south; but the principal cause was the crowded state of the hospitals. It was frequently necessary to get rid of a number of convalescents in order to make room for the fresh arrivals.

The dirty clothing of the men was put under their beds, as it was, crawling with vermin, filthy from the discharge from wounds, and sometimes containing maggots. There were no means even of washing the floors of the hospitals, they were supplied by Mr. Macdonald. Among the first things Miss Nightingale asked of him were 200 hand-scrubbers and some sacking to wash the floors with, for which no means existed up to that time.

According to the evidence of Dr. Smith, it is the duty of the purveyor of hospitals to furnish everything for those establishments, except medicines. The first report he had of the state of the hospitals was in the London papers, and in reply to his letter of inquiry on the subject he was told there were no grounds for the statements made. He considered the parties to blame were not in the medical department, but the transport service. The purveyor was responsible to the War Office.

Thus it is the guilt is ever and anon dexterously attributed to some official either above or below the individual accused, and when the whole long list is exhausted it would seem that no one is blameworthy.

Brutus was an honourable man, and they are all honourable men. This mode of defence is not of yesterday. It began with the fall of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. When Adam was accused by a higher tribunal than the one which arranged Dr. Andrew Smith before it, he said, "The woman whom THOU gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat;" and the woman said, "The Serpent beguiled me, and I did eat." Let Mr. Roebuck command the serpent to appear before his committee, and he will probably make shorter work of his inquiry than he is likely to do now.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.—Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and suite, went to Spithead on Tuesday, to witness the departure of the 6th advanced squadron of the Baltic fleet. On Wednesday, her Majesty and Prince, with the children, attended divine service at Whippingham parish church.

The public meetings this week have given way to "fasting and prayer." On Wednesday sermons were preached and "sins confessed" in almost every place of worship in London,—from the Westminster Abbey down to Weigh House Chapel. Among the meetings, which may be mentioned side by side with the "Hungarian Day" is one held at White Rooms on Tuesday, on behalf of the London Reformatory and Adult Male Criminals. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT, the quondam advocate of despotic institutions, writes now to an Italian journal: "I confess that there is cause for discouragement, when the defence of Catholic truth, in the past and present, is delivered up to organs like the *Univers*. Catholic regeneration is in our day seriously compromised by that fanatical and servile school, which endeavours everywhere to identify itself with despotism! A formidable reaction is in preparation; but we must not the less remain faithful to our flag, which is that of justice, truth, and liberty." The Count de Montemolin his son, and the Count and Countess of Chambord, on the 16th instant.

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of India, is reported to be in such delicate health, that he is shortly expected to resign his command, and return to Europe, &c. the overland route.

THE BRITISH RESIDENTS in Moscow have been subscribing for certain of their countrymen, who are prisoners at Varanage or Voronij on the Don. There were about 160 captives from the Crimea. They performed the long journey on foot, and many of them had neither shoes nor covering for the head. They were also half-starved, and their general condition was most pitiable. It is presumed the Russian Government were not cognizant of this treatment to most of the survivors of the cavalry charge at Balaklava.

MR. J. H. WEBB, the mayor of Stafford, has received a letter from the officers of the 80th Regiment, presenting to the town and corporation a Burmese bell, captured by the regiment at Rangoon, on the 14th of April, 1852, and given to them by the late General Gordon G. B., as a war trophy.

THE COMMANDERS of the second and third divisions of the Russian gun-boats have been since February at the different ports of their craft. The crews, chiefly volunteer old sailors, were assembling at Abo and Helsingfors to resume their duty. The road from St. Petersburg to the latter place was covered with long rows of sledges conveying arms to the army in Finland, the organization of which was rapidly advancing.

ON SATURDAY, the men belonging to the Fire Brigade, under orders for embarkation to the East, were mustered by Mr. Broadwood, the superintendent, who minutely examined the men and accoutrements, who, with the two powerful engines, made by Messrs. Sande and Company, Blackfriars Road, were embarked on the *Undine*, lying off Horselydown Stairs.

MR. R. HARR, Government Keeper of the Mineral Records, gives the following approximation of the annual value of our mineral wealth.—Coal, as raised at the pit's mouth, £11,000,000; iron, £10,000,000; copper, £1,500,000; lead, £1,000,000; tin, £400,000; silver, £210,000; zinc, £100,000; salt, clays, &c., £500,000; giving a total of £24,620,000. This is the value of the raw material. When the cost of labour employed in converting this mass of matter into articles of utility, or objects of ornament, is added, it will be swelled a hundredfold.

THE DISCUSSION at the Royal Literary Fund of the 14th, in which Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. C. Dilke, Sen., took so honourable a part, resulted in the appointment of a committee to specially consider the conditions of a new charter. The committee is composed of the following members:—The President, the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's, Mr. B. W. Frower, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Mr. J. Forster, Mr. W. M. Thackeray, Mr. C. Dickens, Mr. R. Bell, the Rev. E. R. Gleig, Mr. C. W. Dilke, Mr. W. Tooke, Sir H. Ellis, Sir F. Forbes, and Mr. J. Auldjo.

SIR G. CORNEWALL LEWIS has been elected President of the Associated Societies of Edinburgh University, as successor of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS FROM SCOTLAND announce that not an ounce of seed is yet in the ground. The first half of the winter having been open, the farmers in the low country got a good deal of ploughing done; but up to this hour little more than half the arable land of the north of Scotland has been turned over since last harvest. During the last fall of snow the Aberdeen Railway was impassable at one point for eight hours; and a party of distinguished tourists from London, on account of rain, were detained at Aberdeen, were literally snowed up about 37 miles south of that city, and had to rough it through for a night at the Forthoun Railway station. Last year there was not a shower of rain in March, and April was also fine; but this spring has not a parallel for cold and dry for many years.

A TRAVELLING GLAZIER, the last descendant of Leonardo da Vinci, the Florentine painter, died in the neighbourhood of Roanne Loire, two weeks back, from the effects of a fall incurred while he was repairing the roof of a house.

STATUARY BY BUSINESS, by the American Crawford, is about to be despatched from the Royal Bronze Foundry at Munich, for the Music Hall, Boston. Progress is making at the same establishment with the great equestrian statue of Washington for the public monument.

M. SAINTS BEUVE, who once wrote for the *National*, has been raised to the professorship of Poetry and Belles Lettres in the French University, after attaching himself to the present imperial fortunes. When he appeared at his inaugural lecture, a riot ensued—the students hissed, and one cried out, "We are of your opinion when you wrote in the *National*." The sergens de ville were called in to restore order.

It appears that Cardinal Wiseman has spoken in the highest terms to the Pope and others of Mr. Lucas. When this gentleman had an audience of his Holiness, he expressed his determination of leaving Ireland should his mission to Rome, for procuring the right of priests to appear actively in politics, fail. The Pope entreated him not to think of withdrawing his "powerful advocacy" from Ireland, whatever the decision may be.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN has presented the Pope with six beautiful Andalusian horses.

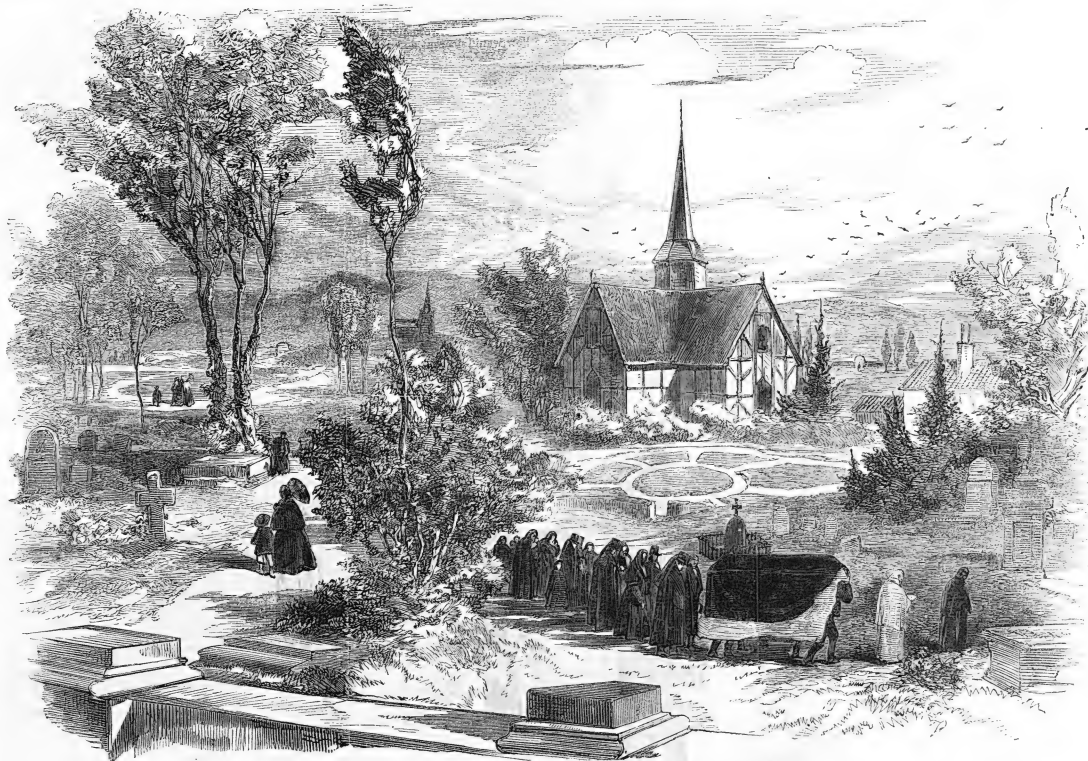
MR. SCHOLEFIELD, the member for Birmingham, has given notice for the appointment of a select committee of the House of Commons with a view to put down the adulteration of flour. In two counties in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the delinquents have fined £20 and costs, for having adulterated the flour with sulphuric acid and oxide of iron.

THE *Cork Examiner* states that Mr. Grace Smith, of Castle Wideman, a gentleman of high position and large fortune, has been committed to goal for a month, and sentenced to hard labour on the treadmill. The charge was that of having one night, in company with his brother and Mr. Humphrey Smyth, proprietor of Dunastown Mills, torn down the gates of several gentlemen, and encircled all the knockers. The affair has created immense excitement in the neighbourhood, from the rank and position of the party on whom the degrading sentence has been passed.

TWO WOMEN have been sent to prison for entering upon the lands of Petecundrum, on the Panmure estate, with a dog and nets for catching game. It was contended that they could not be punished under the statute, as the act only speaks of "he" and "himself"; but the sheriff held that the words "any person," in the leading enactment, made females liable.

A MAN has been fined by the Lynn magistrates for using language calculated to prevent persons from chiselling in Her Majesty's service.

MR. CARLEN, of ABDUCTION NOTORIETY, will not accept his liberty on the terms proposed by Government.



THE CEMETERY AT WORKING.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

NORTH CAPE.

A Swedish traveller who visited the North Cape in the beginning of the present century, gives the following description of it.

At last, a little before midnight, we saw that dreaded Cape, whose rocks seemed to us, from the distance, of a similar height and terminating by a perpendicular point. We directed our way to that point, but finding it impossible, and the sea being rougher every minute we were obliged to turn southwardly. During that voyage the North Cape showed itself to us in all its grandeur. The sea breaking against that huge wall, and the midnight sun throwing its light on that imposing scene made it as fine as it was terrible.

The top of the cliff is 77 feet high, and as flat as a terrace, covered with a yellow soil, rein-deer moss, and pieces of quartz of striking whiteness.

On leaning over the crest of the rock, you can look perpendicularly into the sea. The view from that place is grand and majestic. (See page 100.)

EMIGRATION FROM NORWAY.

The love of change, and the desire of emigration on the part of the northern nations, is probably attributable to their adventurous propensities as a people. The Norwegians have spread far and wide. They have established themselves in North America, and Norwegian newspapers are printed in the Michigan and Illinois forests. (See page 100.)

SARPEN WATERFALL.

The Glommen Fall, called Sarpfossen, or Sarpfen, is considered one of the most beautiful cascades of Norway, not so much for its height, which is only 70 feet, as for the enormous body of water which is precipitated that distance. It is formed by the waters of the Glommen (that king of Norwegian rivers), which takes that course to throw itself into the North Sea. (See page 101.)

RYEN CHURCH, AT HUTTERDAL.

This church is a sample of the old national architecture of Norway, and is what is called a *Stav Kirke*, i.e., the beams are not placed horizontally on one another, but stand perpendicularly side by side, like posts driven into the ground. It consists of several stories, each of them surrounded by a gallery. The doors are ornamented with wood carvings, representing large winged serpents, biting each other. The sharp points of the roof represent dogs' or horses' heads. (See page 101.)

NEW LIBRARY AT THE REFORM CLUB-HOUSE.

The accompanying view of the magnificent "book-room" of the Reform Club, will furnish our readers with a tolerable notion of the luxurious appointments of those modern co-operative palaces, the clubs of Pall Mall. The elegant apartment represented in our engraving, which occupies the whole of the first floor of the building on its south side or garden front, was originally intended for the drawing-room. But a drawing-room in which ladies are never to be found is a social solecism, and so the active politicians

who gather under the roof of the Reform Club seemed to think; and, as a consequence, unless upon those rare occasions when an Ibrahim Pasha, a Lord Palmerston, or a (not then snubbed) Baltic admiral happened to be the *feted* guest, their drawing-room was little more than a stately desert, dotted here and there with a solitary member or two, at very uncomfortable distances from each other. To turn such valuable space to better account, therefore, Sir Charles Barry was called in. Sir Charles was the

original architect of this club, and both with regard to its exterior and its interior, it is a highly creditable specimen of his genius. Some departure from the usual mode of decorating a library is to be observed in the instance before us. Instead of resorting to the usual and rather sombre oak or other dark wood fittings, the whole of this room, with its array of corinthian columns and pilasters, is painted with a light French grey in two shades, and gilding is very sparingly introduced; the window draperies and the leather frontings of the shelves are crimson; and the carpet, an Astoria, woven expressly for the club, and exhibiting its bearings, the rose, thistle, and shamrock, in their proper colours, intertwined, is chiefly of a subdued amber tint. This happy blending of colours imparts to the room an air of cheerfulness and comfort, which is materially heightened by the rich bindings of the many thousand volumes ranged upon the shelves. The dimensions of this new library, of which the members have but lately taken possession, are as follow:—height, 21 feet; breadth, 28 feet; length, 117 feet.

THE CEMETERY, AT WORKING.
OF THE LONDON NECROPOLIS AND NATIONAL
MAUSOLEUM COMPANY.

Within the last few months this company have completed the purchase of 2200 acres of forest heath land in the county of Surrey, extending for four miles along the line of the South Western Railway.

Four hundred acres of this land in a singularly quiet and retired situation have been enclosed and planted by the company for the purposes of a cemetery. It is a wild heathy moorland, undulating and varied in its outline, rising into gentle slopes, bounded by distant hills, which give the aspect of an amphitheatre to the scene, and, although picturesque in the extreme, an air of placid repose prevails over the whole in perfect keeping with the purposes for which it is set apart.

Every morning at 11-20 a train leaves the station of the Necropolis Company in the Westminster Road, for the conveyance of funerals and mourners to the cemetery, and on the conclusion of the ceremony returns to the Waterloo Station.

Thus the company supply the great public want caused by the closing of the London graveyards (to remove the dead from the living is one of the requirements of the age), and from the extensive scale of the operations we may confidently anticipate that the Working Cemetery will probably be one of the principal final resting places for the inhabitants of the metropolis.

The directors of the company have attempted to confer an additional benefit on the public by arranging a fixed and moderate tariff at which funerals are conducted according to the requirements of the individual case. It is only necessary to apply at their office, and by one payment, varying from £3. 6s. to £25, a funeral is supplied including every expense paid to the undertaker, the cemetery, and the statuary.



PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BIRMINGHAM EXHIBITION:

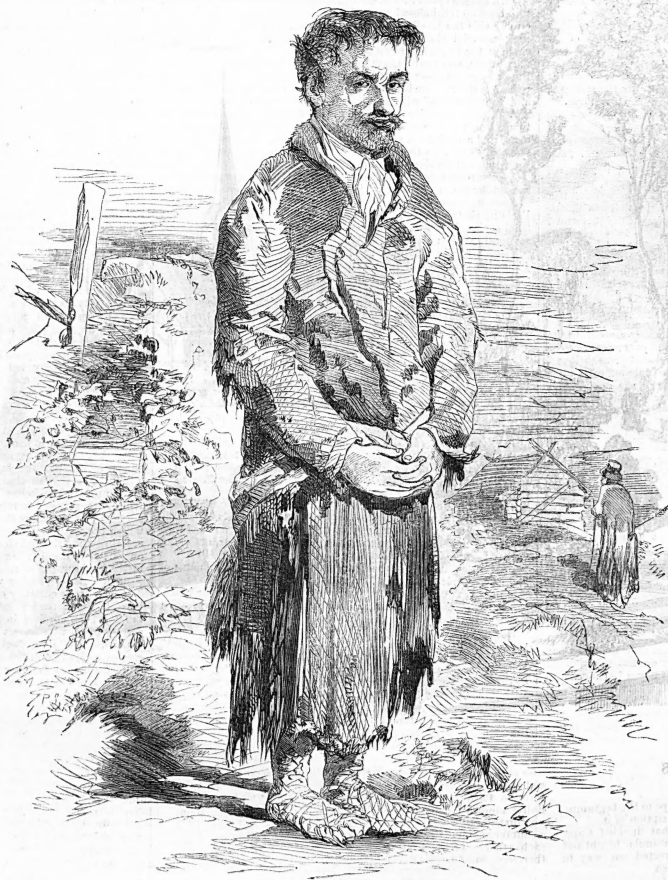
WORKS OF ART AND MANUFACTURE. This Exhibition of which we gave a notice two weeks' back, is growing in the estimation of the public of Birmingham. The works collected in the neighbourhood of that town by the Head Master of the School of Art, Mr. George Wallis, form a most important supplement to the collection sent from Marlborough House, and are of a highly interesting and suggestive character. We this week engrave two specimens.

The Brass Venetian Gallery Lantern, contributed by the Earl of Dartmouth, is a very interesting and suggestive example of the sixteenth century work, and contrasts in its somewhat rude and picturesque treatment of sheet-brass with the stamped brass now manufactured so largely at Birmingham. The greater portion of the work is hammered, but certain mechanical expedients in cut punches have evidently been resorted to in the production of the ornamentation. It is supposed to have belonged to the Scaliger family, whose cognizance—a ladder—it bears as a portion of the decoration.

Our other illustration is of an interesting copy of a Bell of the 12th century, contributed by Messrs. Hardman of Birmingham, to whom the Exhibition is indebted for a rare collection of mediæval work, which illustrates in a treble manner the art of getting such examples together for reference, since it is by such means this house has attained its present high position as producers of metal work in the style of the middle ages. The bell is alluded to in a remarkable example of the fitness of early Christian ornament to the use of the article decorated.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

When Retzsch's outlines from "Faust" were first received in this country, they were criticized in various tones of admiration or disparagement—they were pronounced to be full of life and grace, or studied and theatrical, according to the capacity of the critic for perceiving their real knowledge of passion and action; but they are still re-produced, still used, still looked through with eagerness, by old as well as young—by those who have seen them for the first time, as the first time. The reason is that they do deal with life and passion; even the fancy is connected with human passions of the commonest and strongest kind; and they "tell a story," not in the series only, but in each one. Yet their motives are but a few blank lines on white paper. In proportion as you depart from human interest, it becomes more necessary to supply the life of painting by exacter imitation. Painting is a mirror to something of life: if it can give the vitality in human forms, and the leading traits of human feeling, the mind is satisfied; if they are absent, then the colours, the texture, the motion of the elements, may give vitality to the scene, and exact imitation of detail is still not needed; but if there be not even so much of life as grows in the trees or stirs the streams and the winds, then exact forms, vivid colours, and bright light are needed for "still life." It is for reasons such as these, perhaps, in an extraordinary quietness, not to say torpid, state of society, that the English artist fails in figures and luxuriant in landscape. The gallery of the National Institution is full of landscapes which,



RUSSIAN SERF: FROM LITHUANIA.

taken singly, would be wonders of art—scenes on the Thames, on the Severn, at Richmond and Hampstead, in England and in Scotland. Do not the Williamites go forth at times into Wales? And are not our galleries familiar with the old bits of scenery all the world over? Yet the English artist can rarely paint a scene of passion or action. Mr. Man has an incident from the American war, in which a band of Highlanders, like the followers of Leonidas, sacrifice themselves to hold the enemy in check; but the stratified arrangement of insistent Americans to the right, steadfast Highlanders to the left, and dead bodies between, gives only a feeble idea of the conflict; and the little life "thrown in," by a sprinkling of Red Indians, is borrowed from the theatre. And it is a blessing that our artists have the theatre to fall back upon; for in that mimic world the persons have, as it were, to play at life, passion, and action, and hence the blood is a little roused to embody the story. Our painters are wont to resort to the *tableau vivant*, and thus Mr. Eckford Lauder gives us a scene of costume and pose, in which *Sir Triadram* is supposed to be teaching the harp to *la belle Lande*; a congregation of set figures painted with much force in the still life, but with moveless countenances and disconnected action. R. S. Lauder is forcible, violent, and unintelligible in "The Gow Chron and Louise," who look like a country actor and his mistress escaping in costume, with some of the "properties," from unfortunate creditors; gentle and ladylike in *Imogene*, where the lost heroine is approaching the dreaded cave; but strong in "The Old Hawthorns," and other pure landscapes.

Some artists escape from story to dreams, or what may be called anecdotes of the studio. Miss Howitt, who showed some half pre-Raphaelite but Retzsch-like power in her "Margaret" last year, now gives us Shelley's "Lady and the Sensitive Plant," in two compartments—where the lady is walking in the garden, and where dead; but here the picture shares attention with its frame and gilding; it is in the solemn school of decorative art. Mr. W. B. Scott's two scenes, *di sopra in giù*, of Nuremberg, seen from Albert Durer's gallery and Hoxham, from a window in that interesting market-town, are pretty sketches or memoranda in topographical—quant from the point of view. But what is taught? What feeling does the artist drive into the breast and soul of the spectator? As actors act stage, so artists paint studio; and art shows its wisdom, like the serpent of eternity, by feeding on its own tail—a nutriment without increase or life.

The completest pictures are just the plain portraits of scenery, like Lauder's "Inch Colme," Williams's "Autumn Evening," or "Crossing the Ferry;" "A Winter," by another Williams; "A Snow Scene," by Parrott; and a "Sicilian Scene," by Runciman.

The picture we engrave (page 97), the "Matin Prayer," by Frank Wyburd, is one of some merit. It applies to the human form the principles which we have applied to still life; presenting the figure of a young girl at her morning devotions with all the distinctness and relief of a photograph. It is designed with all the modesty befitting the scene, and yet from the vividness and truth of handling, in the fall of the dress as well as in the play of the forms, it is as suggestive and piquant as the reality must have been.

THEATRES AND MUSIC.

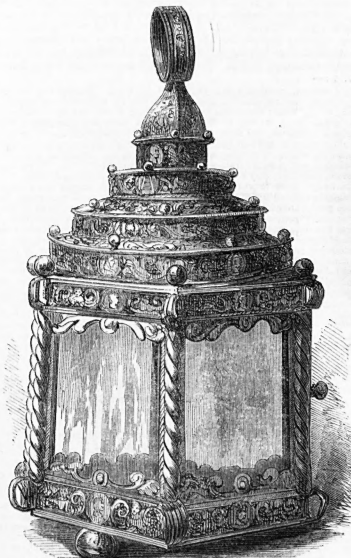
We have little this week to record of theatrical matters. At DUTY LANE "I'll Wedle du Nord" has been withdrawn; the second act formed part of the evening's entertainment, on Thursday, for Mr. Smith's benefit, and it was performed entirely on Friday, and again this morning, for the last time. Stimulated by the success of the Concerts of Selections from Sir H. R. Bishop's compositions, Mr. Smith has reproduced "Guy Mannering," with Sir Henry's music; Mrs. Drayton, as *Lucy Bertram*, played and sang the part nicely, but the house is too large for her voice; Mr. Bowler, who played *Henry Bertram*, has an effective voice, and may, if he please, become a very useful person in our present dearth of tenors; "The Winds Whistle Cold," and "The Chough and Crow" were well sung, the latter being encored. "Rob Roy" has also been re-produced. On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. W. Wallace made their first appearance, in "Love and Loyalty," for Mr. Smith's benefit, and this evening (the last night of the season) are to play in "Macbeth," which is got up with special attention to the musical portion, having the band and chorus as for the opera.—At the HAY-MARKET, a new ballet has been brought out for Senora Perca Nena and Senor Diaz.

The last of MR. DANDO'S QUARTET CONCERTS took place on Monday at Crosby Hall. It is gratifying, as evidence of the growing appreciation of sterling music, to notice the increased support which, year by year, is given to concerts of this description. Requiring for their enjoyment a considerable amount of musical knowledge, the audience consists of amateurs mostly players themselves, and, consequently, it is essential not only that the selection should be judicious but that the execution should be good; and we are sure that no one who has attended this series can fail to have been gratified on both these points.

MR. ELL'S MUSICAL WINTER EVENINGS, the third of which we announced last week, are of a similar character to Mr. Dando's concerts, but the executants are a degree higher in the order of excellence. The pieces performed were a Quartet in A minor (Op. 58) by Spohr, a Quartet in F minor (Op. 2) by Mendelssohn, a Quintet in E flat by Mozart, and two new melodies for violin and pianoforte (Op. 47) by M. Noliue, admirably played by the composer and Mr. Lindsay Sloper; the other executants were Messrs. Goffie, Hill, Webb, and Patti. The next concert, on Thursday, finishes this series.

We had only space last week to announce that Mr. Salaman delivered the first of his two musical lectures at the Hanover Square Rooms on Thursday. The subject was the ancient keyed-stringed instruments which preceded and originated the pianoforte, and ranged from the dulcimer, through the clavichord, virginals, and spinnet, to the harpsichord. The construction of these different instruments was very clearly described, and several curious specimens of each were in the room for examination; the lecture also contained much information concerning their makers, and the principal composers for them. Mr. Salaman, in illustration, played a variety of pieces on the virginals and single and double harpsichord; and while it is unquestionable that our modern pianoforte greatly exceeds in beauty and fullness of tone any of its predecessors, it may be doubted whether our modern composers have produced any works more difficult of performance or more meritorious as compositions than some of the pieces that were played of their elder brethren. It was very interesting to note the change of style from Byrde, through Dr. Bull, Orlando Gibbons, and Domenico Scarlatti, to Handel; and from him again through François Couperin, Mondonville, and the Bachs, to Domenico Paradisi, whose sonatas are otherwise to which our ears are accustomed in the works of Haydn and Mozart. The second lecture is to be delivered on Tuesday.

We must postpone till next week our notice of the performance on Thursday of the "Creation," under the direction of Mr. Hullah, at St. Martin's Hall; and of Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" and



BRASS VENETIAN GALLERY LANTERN.



BELL OF THE 12TH CENTURY.

the creation of a few experimental regiments of that description. In India we have such corps in abundance. Jacob's, Christie's, the Zizam's Horse, are well known to all who are conversant with the military history of Sindh and Afghanistan during the last twenty years; during the recent wars at the Cape we were compelled, after discovering that the British Heavy was a very useful instrument of warfare in the bush, to organize the Cape Mounted Rifles, and the sooner the Minister-at-War can be prevailed upon to try the experiment for service in the Crimea the sooner will our cavalry generals be in a position to make a peaceful, plentiful, and leisurely reconnaissance of seventeen days without destroying every horse engaged in the expedition. The Indian horsemen never ride heavier than 14½ stone, while the British Cavalry is 15½ stone high—the hardest and most enduring size. A pony to carry four is allowed to every two troopers. The arrangements of the service give the soldier a direct interest in caring for the horse he rides; and I could place before your readers examples, extracted from official papers, of feats of marching and fighting performed by the corps I have named, which to British eyes would appear somewhat extraordinary. I am confident, however, that it is our system, and not our materials, that are defective; and I firmly believe that English regiments, organized on the plan of our Indian irregular cavalry, would prove not only as good, but even better than they are. At any rate, the experiment is easily and cheaply tried, and it is surely worth trying. Gen. Patrick Grant and several other Indian officers distinguished in that particular branch of the service are now in England eager to be allowed to attempt it. If they were empowered to raise a brigade of really Light British Cavalry on the Indian system, modified, of course, where it seemed necessary to them to modify it; if they were directed to select no men above 5 feet 3 inches in height, and to buy no horses above 15 hands, and to dress and arm them for service, and not for show, they would not interfere in any degree with the officers now employed in recruiting taller, heavier men, and in buying taller and heavier horses for our heavy cavalry; and I am confident they would soon be at the head of a body of horse far more efficient for actual service than any we are likely to send, under the present system, to the Crimea. Such troops, too, could be mounted and remounted on horses collected in Spain and on the shores of the Mediterranean, where they are available for our heavy cavalry as they are. Mr. O. hopes, in conclusion, that his suggestions will be received in the same spirit in which they are offered, that they will give offence to no one, and that they will be taken as they are, because they emanate from the pen and brains of a civilian. He believes them worthy of attention; and should the trial suggested be made, and should it succeed, as he fully believes it will, he would be glad to see the first regiment so raised may bear the redoubtable and well-known name of "Jacob's Horse."

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

The Earl of DERBY asked whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any measure, founded on the principle of limited liability, to modify the existing laws of partnership; and illustrated the evils of the present system by the case of the deficiency of the raw materials for making paper, all efforts to remove that scarcity being paralyzed by the uncertain state of the law.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY said that a bill was already in preparation to amend the law of partnership. As to the time when it would be introduced, he was afraid it would be impossible to bring it in before Easter, but he hoped it would be brought before Parliament shortly after Easter.

EARL DRAKE rejoined that a year or two half having passed away since the subject had been brought under the consideration of the Board of Trade, the noble lord might, he thought, have introduced a bill before Easter, so that there might be some probability of its passing during the present session.

The Earl of HARTFORD presented petitions from Birmingham, King's Lynn, Roxbury, Sydenham, Yeovil, and other places, praying for the vigorous prosecution of the war, which could not, in the opinion of the petitioners, be brought to a successful issue without the assistance of the oppressed nationalities. The noble Earl expressed his hearty concurrence in that opinion, notwithstanding an imputation which had been thrown upon it of implying a Quixotic desire that England should take upon herself to redress the wrongs of other countries. He believed that no statesman, whatever might be his opinion as to the practicability of obtaining Polish independence, could look upon a secure settlement as possible without it, and this remark was borne out by an observation which had fallen from the noble Lord at the head of the Government, to the effect that the independence of Germany could not be secured so long as Poland remained in her present position. Germany had not refused to co-operate with us from any doubt as to the justice of our cause; but she was prevented from throwing her weight into the scale of justice by the vassalage in which she was placed by the power of Russia. He thought, therefore, that the independence of Poland was essentially necessary for the attainment of a secure and permanent peace.

EARL GRANVILLE said that on Friday, the 30th inst., he should move the adjournment of the House until Monday the 16th of next month.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Only 30 members being present at 4 o'clock, there was "no House."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY SUBMARINE AND BRITISH TELEGRAPH.)

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our correspondent at Marseilles:—

MARSEILLES, THURSDAY, MARCH 22.—The *Tamise*, which left Constantinople on the 12th of March, has arrived.

Despatches to the Government left at 4 p.m. Colonel de Deville had arrived at Constantinople, to select a spot for the encampment of 40,000 French troops.

No one perished in the fire at the French hospital. The Turkish Government has published five laws, voted in the Council of Tanzim, regulating the functions of the council, the forms of procedure, and the penalties against the crime of extortion. These laws have been translated into various languages.

No bulletin had arrived at Constantinople of the affair that took place at Eupatoria on the 3rd. The report ran that an attack of the Russians having been repulsed, the Turkish cavalry, too eager in the pursuit, had fallen into an ambush.

BALAKLAVA, MARCH 10.—The weather is favourable. Lord Raglan had sent Lord Burghersh to Sebastopol to announce the death of the Emperor Nicholas.

The Russians do not believe it. The French continue to throw rockets into Sebastopol. These works are advancing. Sickness is on the decrease. The morale of the troops is excellent.

On the 8th Emir Pasha sent a messenger with a flag of truce to Prince Radzivil, who commands the Russians in that quarter, to announce the death of the Emperor Nicholas.

(BY INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH VIA THE HAGUE.)

VIENNA, THURSDAY, MARCH 22.—In the conference of yesterday, the first point was definitively settled.

Intelligence from Constantinople, of the 15th of March, states that the Greek ambassador, Kondurioti, was expected on the morrow.

All Pasha will, it is still thought, proceed to Vienna. PASHA.—We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Berlin correspondent:—

BERLIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 22.—The motion for presenting an address to the King, censuring the Ministerial policy on the Eastern question, was rejected to-day in the Second Chamber. A prolongation of the credits for the expenses of the present year was voted.

We have received the *Moniteur* of yesterday. Under date of Pera, March 8, it says:—

The French minister had taken steps to obtain permission from the Porte to construct Catholic churches at Trebizond, Metelin, Merlina, and Ghingsi. This permission has just been granted by the Divan, and the necessary firmans have been sent to the competent authorities.

The *Moniteur* also publishes the following, dated Bremen, the 18th inst.:—

A military convention was concluded on the 28th of February at Hamburg, between the delegates of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg and the Hanseatic Towns for regulating the reciprocal relations between the contingents of those states and their union under one command. The federal contingent of the three Hanseatic Towns and of the Grand Duchy, which forms the third brigade of the second division of the 10th corps d'armée, is fixed at 73,330 men. The Commander-in-Chief of the staff and of the brigade is to be appointed by Oldenburg.

AT A MEETING OF NEWS-AGENTS, held on Thursday evening at St. Martin's Hall, in opposition to Sir J. C. Lewis's new measure for the modification of the stamp laws, the following resolutions were passed:—That at the present time the law makes it a misdemeanour for any person to transmit letters otherwise than through the Post-office, and this regulation not applying to newspapers the revenue will sustain a loss through the change, as the railways will compete with the Post-office in conveying the stamped newspapers at a reduced rate. That as unstamped newspapers, whether for town or country subscribers, can not be circulated through the post, the proposed measure would most materially restrict, rather than facilitate the spread of information.

LITERATURE.

UNE CONVERSION. By COMTE DE RAOUSSET-BOULBON. Paris: Librairie Nouvelle.

"Une Conversion" is the story of a psychological character, more common in the fictitious literature of Germany, or of our own country at the commencement of the century, than in that of France at the present day; since it relates, in an extremely simple manner, the very simple story of the change wrought in the disposition of a young man by an altered life, and the simplest and most natural influences.

Gustave Louis Robert de Langenais, born at Noyonville, proud of his aristocratic name, well educated, and possessed of a large fortune, is left an orphan at twenty-two years of age. Thrown upon Paris without any one to advise him, and no will but his own to consult, he abuses the privileges at his command and plunges headlong into dissipation and extravagance, wastes his riches upon courtesans and actresses, scatters his gold at the casinos, and ruins himself by his debts by the sale of his paternal estates. Rained, but not degraded, he determines to earn an honourable subsistence by painting; but he pays a visit to a maiden aunt, his father's sister, who treats the excesses of her nephew almost as a matter of course, and determines to retrieve his fortunes.

To restore the ancient honour of her house, she proposes a marriage with his cousin, Madame de Berthe de Langenais, heiress to the remaining property of the family. The young lady lives at a mansion of her own at Dijon, under the protection of an uncle; the prodigal cousin is expected and cordially welcomed, the young lady herself having no disinclination to the match. From this moment the hero's regeneration commences, and we have an exact picture of the various things which influence him, as step by step he goes through a conversion, effected not by precept, remorse, vain regrets, or self-sacrifice, but by the purest influences of a country life, a refined and virtuous society, and the presence of intellect and beauty. The old habits and ideas vanish like idle dreams; he loves, and is astonished at the novelty of a passion which he imagined himself to have felt before. The influences are the stronger, perhaps, because the society in the old house is so restored. To the widow of the hero, Cond's officers, an old Knight of Malta, an old colonel of Cuissiers, converted into a curé, and the heiress's uncle, the Comte de Langenais, with his own fair-haired daughter, Claire, The last, however, had not arrived at the commencement of the story. Berthe is in the library when her cousin is introduced to her; she receives him affectionately, but with a dignity and solemnity which chill him; and in the first conversation he soon discovers how little he knows in comparison with the young lady's vast acquisitions, and that a wide gulf of opinion exists between her and himself. Like Napoleon, she has the greatest antipathy for the terrible spirit of innovation which is running over the world. Ignorant of the present, full of ancient prejudices, buried amidst old follies, absorbed in a blind worship of the past, she thinks her aristocratic birth a gift from God, which imposes great duties on her; she feels that she belongs to her ancestors, and that she lives for their glorification more than for her own; the individual being nothing, the name all, herself absorbed in the honour and lustre of the family.

Instead of falling madly in love with his beautiful and aristocratic relation, the young marquis is awed by her superiority, he feels unworthy to touch the hem of her garment. He wanders over the Dijon—prosperous in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but overthrown by the revolution and now fast decaying. The grass grows in the streets, new names are substituted for the old, convents turned into workshops, and only the legends of past greatness remains. He enters the church, which still stands, notwithstanding the barbarians' rage. His attention becomes riveted on the figure of a young girl who kneels at the confessional. He is now at once in love; such grace, such modesty, such a charm surround her; but the face is still turned from him. Presently, without perceiving him, she passes out, and the beauty of her face strikes him like a thunderbolt; and already by one of those sudden sympathies, and because sudden perhaps the most perfect, he is

her worshipper and slave for life. But it was not Berthe who had struck the blow. Up to this time Claire had been on a visit to Lady Blakstone, an old schoolfellow, but her arrival was daily expected; and, on re-entering the hotel, the first thing our hero hears of is her return. He recognizes the heroine of Notre Dame, who had sent the blood palpitating with a new life through his veins. What a revolution! subdued by the touching beauty and womanhood of Claire; the fortune he is to wed no longer preoccupies him; and a conflict now begins within him. He feels unbounded respect and the affection of a brother for Berthe; but it is Claire who makes his blood burn, and his whole being tremble and yearn with love.

Meanwhile, Berthe begins to regard him with more than a sisterly interest. She descends from her high estate, and becomes even tender. Her cousin cannot see that beautiful suddenly become animated, and know himself the Prometheus who has lighted the sacred fire in her heart without being vain of his work. His amour propre is bewitched; he is astonished and fascinated at the abandon of her expression. An hour ago he felt nothing like love for this noble girl, nor did he believe her capable of so soft an emotion; and now he feels the blood rush through his arteries; his heart rises to his eyes and lips; an irresistible volition is going on within him; he seizes her hand: it is burning.

Berthe makes him forget Claire; Claire makes him forget Berthe. Oh! miserable weakness! He is dragged from Heaven, where Berthe left him, to Eden, where Claire is waiting for him: he exchanges roses with her in the garden. He murmurs Berthe—then Claire. He loves wildly, madly. But why?

Claire becomes more enchanting, and does not conceal her affection; its modest display increases the violence of his love. The curé watches them unobserved,—witnesses the growth of love between them, and is terrified at this unlooked-for attachment. He questions the Marquis, and is convinced that opposition will only lead to further unhappiness, and undertakes to break the news to the Comte and Berthe, sending the young man away for a time. Berthe is indignant and jealous, and the beautiful statue warms again into a rage of despair. Claire, amidst tears and sighs, renounces her lover; but Berthe who will not be excelled in generosity, to save the life of Claire, which she knows depends upon her decision, tells her that she loves no longer. With this noble sacrifice for her consolation, Berthe returns to her library, and buries her unhappy love in the religion of the past.

This simple story derives an extraneous interest from being the work of the Count G. de Raousset-Boulbon, a gentleman who had emulated the knights-errant of romance, and the conqueror-explorers of South America. Joining a party disaffected to the Mexican government, he became the leader of an army which threatened to carry victory to independence, and Raousset-Boulbon seemed likely enough to be the Dictator President of a new American province. But the accidents of war cut short his career, and he fell in battle with the Mexicans at Guaymas, when he had scarcely reached the age of thirty-five. It was before leaving France to commence his adventurous and disastrous career in America, that he left behind him this gracefully-written volume, which in the simplicity and tone of its recital, suggests the possibility of its being an auto-biographical sketch.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLEASURES, popularly portrayed with Pen and Pencil. By CUTBERT BIDE, M.A. M'Lean.

Here is Mr. Bide with his rather broad countenance of photography. The miseries and pleasures of the art are humorously depicted: there is the hapless artist himself even under the hood utterly unaware of the elevation which the horned monster behind him is meditating to treat him with. The jokes are all very fair, but too pedantic for the general reader, though the student of photography will doubtless highly relish them.

ON THE FAST-DAY AS BY LAW ESTABLISHED.

No longer presbyterian snarls
At that most blessed martyr, Charles.
Enough, to praise the Lord and say
That every dog has had his day.
Saint Peter! you may hold the keys
And may let enter whom you please.
We have another Saint, quite even
With you. Behind the bridge . . . St. Stephen.
Our Saint is never overnice,
No, nor in any face looks twice
Before he says "Come in," like you
Ready to take the fee his due.
High are the honors he has won,
For much expended, little done;
And now lies* drifted on the sands
The *Ship of Fools* that he commands.
WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

* One of the ministers said "We are drifting towards war." Never was expression more unintentionally appropriate. Ships do not drift if under steerage.

THE SECRETS OF THE LODGE.

(Mr. Wehnert's Picture in No. 6 of PEN AND PENCIL.)

Just the old words, words one again may tell,
Again, again; and never tire in telling!
Just the old words, and ever as they tell
The maiden's heart was swelling!
The old loved loving words all know so well!
O Secrets of the Lodge! O words unbidden,
Springing like lions from the lover's heart!
O love-tamed words, crouching like fondlings children!
O Loveliness, how very proud thou art!
O Secrets of the Lodge, beneath that archway hidden!

Does it remind you?—The same flushing cheek,
And eyes with a delicious dimness filling—
O thou old gateway! never dare to speak
Thy secrets. Then two eager hearts were thrilling;
And now—Are love and memory both so still?
A. N.



TWOULD be a grand thing to kill a giant, thought Jack. So, instead of minding his work, he went to look for one.

Very hungry he was, and tired, before the day was out; but not a giant came in his way. It was just in the dark of the evening when he heard a rumbling behind him. It might have been from a stone quarry on the other side of the hill; it might have been a giant grumbling because Jack went so fast that he could not overtake him, for Jack wore seven-leagued boots and was a match for any one at running. The rumbling came again, and then Jack turned to see what it was. Sure enough there was a giant looking over the top of the hill—and a terrible fellow, too; with a head as big as a mountain top, and lowering eyebrows for all the world like bushes overhanging great clefts in a rock, so deep and dark you could see no eyeballs in them. He seemed to be smoking a pipe, too (very likely, as it was evening), for a thin cloud was curling up where his mouth should have been. Ay, what a tremendous fellow the giant was! Half a mile high he looked, at the very least. "Oh," cried Jack, "I wish I had my sword of sharpness." "Oh, sword of sharpness," shouted the giant back; not so loud, though, as Jack: but like his echo—"Sword of sharpness," as if he was mocking him. "Oh," cried Jack again. And the giant did the same. Jack's courage was gone; and he ran away home as fast as his seven-leagued boots would carry him, never once looking to see if the giant's arm was stretched forth to reach him.



He minded his work for a day or two; but he could not forget the giant. "I never thought there were giants so big as that," said he to his playmates and schoolfellows. No more did they; but he was only laughed at when he talked of the giant Half-mile-high.

Perhaps the laughing only made him more fixed in his own opinion. It was a giant. He saw him so plainly, that he could not have mistaken him for anything else; and then the smoke from his pipe, and the mocking cries, how could he be deceived, then? He did not like being laughed at; so one day he set off again. And this time he took his sword of sharpness with him, like his namesake in the old story. He had not an invisible cap; but if he waited for the evening, when he could creep under the shadow of the rocks, that would do as well: the giant would never see him. But where was he to find the giant? He could not even be sure of the exact place where he saw him; for at first he was not thinking of anything, and afterwards he was too frightened to take much notice. However, he had a half-holiday, wandered all the afternoon, saw no giant;

and when it grew dark was obliged to wait, for he could not find his way home. So he plucked up as good a heart as he could, though he was afraid to whistle for fear any giant should hear him, and sat down leaning against a large rock to watch. No one came. Once or twice during the afternoon he had thought he heard the giant grumbling; but it was a long way off. Now all was quiet. After a while he ate his supper, which he had been thoughtful enough to bring with him. Then he walked about a little to prevent himself from falling asleep; then he sat down to rest himself.

He had scarcely seated himself when he was sure he did hear the grumbling, and, looking up, he saw—not the giant's head, as before, peeping over the hill; but the end of a foot, almost directly over him, as if the giant was going to step a foot! almost as large as a house. Jack was too frightened to draw his sword of sharpness; but, instead, crouched close down under his bit of rock. But if the giant's foot had come upon it, the rock and Jack and all must have been crumbled to powder. Fortunately the giant did not step



directly down, but strode with one wide step right across the valley, setting his foot at once upon the opposite hill; Jack saw him pass over—two enormous legs; the body was high up in the clouds.

Whether Jack fainted with his terror or fell asleep he never knew. It was morning when he woke up, pale and faint, and his teeth chattering. Little breakfast he was able to eat when he reached home. And when he told this story, as everybody knew he would not say an untruth, all his companions, except some few who thought he had been dreaming, gave over laughing at him; for a giant as big as that, you know, was no joke at all. Suppose he came one day and set his foot on the school-room when they were all in it, or kicked over their father's houses. It was hardly safe to go to sleep now.

Jack thought so too. But the first penny ever given to him he had spent in buying the old story of Jack the Giant Killer (which, indeed, had first

set him giant-hunting), and now, even spite of his fear, he could not help wondering whether the old Cornish giant was as big as this one of his. If so, even yet he might be killed. And then he would be Jack the Giant Killer, too—Giant-Killer the Second!

So one day he again ventured out. He was after all a brave fellow, and if he could but find the giant! Once more he had a long day's wandering. At last he thought he found the very hill over which he had first seen the giant's head. He climbed boldly up the front, then crept on all-fours to the top and lay down in the fern to look over. It was evening—the shapes of the mountains were already growing indistinct; but surely he could not mistake what lay beneath him, some little way down the hill. It was a giant form—as of a man dressed all in green—except that he had a purple sash round his waist, and a purple cap drawn down over his face. He lay on his back, with his knees rather up, and his arms under his head. It was the giant—and asleep.

Jack looked a long time intently on him; he did not move, nor did he seem to have any weapon. He was certainly asleep, then, and unarmed. Jack drew his sword of sharpness. He listened: there was no sound but what might have been either the ebb and flow of the distant sea, or the giant's breathing. At last he was sure it was the giant's breathing. He crept slowly down through the fern to the giant's side. Evening was darkening round him, and in a little while he would not see even the great giant: what if he should fall up against him and disturb him, and the giant roll upon him or snatch him up? He kept his eyes fixed on the purple sash of the giant that he might guess where the great fellow's heart was. It would never do to miss his bow.

At last, stepping noiselessly over the turf, he was at the giant's side, and thrust his sword of sharpness up to the very hilt into him with such force that he could not draw it back again. The giant never moved, nor groaned. The one blow was enough. Brave Jack!

But now it was quite dark, and Jack did not like the thought of staying there with the dead giant. So, leaving the sword in him, he returned home.

Early next morning he summoned his friends to come with him to the scene of triumph—some few of them to be favoured by first witnessing the monster. Then Jack would draw out his sword, and they should rouse the whole village to carry the body off. Would it not be a glorious day?

They reached the hill-top whence Jack had first espied him. They all stopped: he pointed down. Why, Jack, your giant is only a part of the hill, and the cap and sash are great patches of the purple heath.

Jack never went giant-killing again; he thought it a waste of time.

